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FOCUS on Britain

What's ahead . . .

TV addicts now will be able to stick as close to their sets as tortoises to their shells.

A pocket TV is selling on the British market for £82 ($197).

It can be powered by house current, auto battery, pleasure-boat power supply, or by a clip-on, portable battery. Even in bright sunlight the picture is said to be discernable.

And those who have suffered the intrusive noise of transistor radios will applaud the accompanying headphone set, an alternative to preset volume control.

⊕

"Contraphone," assert British Post Office engineers, is the coming thing.

If you don't want to go to a conference, they say, we'll bring the conference to you —and save you all the inconvenience and cost of travel and hotels.

The system enables two groups of up to 30 people to confer by telephone. A recent Contraphone experiment linked Cambridge and Edinburgh universities for 10 days of lectures.

Ten days is thought to be a record for a telephone call, even among teen-agers.

⊕

In five years' time the whole British telephone system will be half as large again.

The Post Office, which runs the telephone service, has started a five-year program of modernization and expansion which will cost some £2 billion ($4.8 billion).

Already the British telephone system is the largest in Europe. It is the third-largest in the world. Now 200 new exchanges are to be built this year alone, and 600 existing ones expanded.

⊕

Technological footnote. Post Office engineers still are confronted with one problem.

How to prevent coin-box users who dial a wrong number from losing their money. The engineers are trying to work out a system whereby a caller can tell whether he has the right number before he inserts his change.

⊕

There are changes, too, on British Rail. Battered commuters face higher fares.

The nationalized railway system had been hoping to put through a blanket fare increase until the Prices and Incomes Board ruled against the idea. So British Rail decided to change its whole fare structure.

The time-honored practice of charging so much per mile is going. Ticket prices will be based on market conditions: Where the railways can charge more and still keep their customers, they will up the rates.

⊕

Britain's last chunk of colonial territory in Africa, with the exception of disputed Rhodesia, becomes independent next month.

Swaziland will become the 28th member of the Commonwealth on Sept. 6. The small landlocked kingdom is the last of the trio of British High Commission territories in southern Africa. The others, Bechuanaland, now Botswana, and Basutoland, now Lesotho, achieved independence Sept. 30 and Oct. 4, 1966, respectively.

⊕

British highway engineers are about to slip a new link into the nation's motorway system.

Birmingham is to be the site of a multilevel interchange joining one motorway with an extension of another. It will be the biggest link in the whole motorway system and will cost over £8 million ($19.2 million). Bulldozers and earthmovers start digging soon.

⊕

Meanwhile, underground, the engineering moles are continuing to burrow away at London's latest "tube"—subway line.

The Victoria Line will be open over its entire length early next year. The total cost will be some £65 million ($156 million).

In the interim, the first section of the Victoria Line's cross-London route is to be opened next month.

And, for the 1970's, a further £15 million extension is planned.

Trends . . .

The British are used to being called a "nation of shopkeepers."

Napoleon, Disraeli, French parliamentarians, English philosophers have all used the phrase. And now it appears to be more true than ever: The "distributive trade" has become the biggest business in the country.

The distributive trade—the butcher, the baker, the neon lampmaker—now employs a total of three million people. A new survey shows that between 1961 and 1966 the professions, finance, and construction also gained manpower.

But employment in shipbuilding and mining, traditional British industries, fell away sharply.

Where to look

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By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Humphrey: LBJ's heir?

'Events,' says Vice-President Humphrey, 'are going to have more to do with this election than my rhetoric.' On the eve of the Democratic convention the Russian invasion has converted Czechoslovakia's exciting political evolution into a political prison, columnist Harsch says in today's Monitor. Democrats are divided over Vietnam, race, and the legacy of President Johnson, correspondent Strout points out. The brutal reaffirmation of Soviet aggression has altered the balance in American public thought, says editor in chief Canham.

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

McCarthy: a long path upward

Democratic coalition glue weakens

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Democrats meet here this week in bad trouble.

The great coalition which President Roosevelt put together in 1932 threatens to come apart. The glue is weakening.

The party is divided over Vietnam, over the race issue, over the legacy of President Johnson.

Democrats benefit from the fact that they outnumber Republicans in the nation, 3 to 2.

Their power is concentrated in the great cities in uneasy alliance with the South. It has won support from ethnic minorities, and "new" Americans.

Leaders point hopefully to other times when they have extricated themselves — sometimes amazingly — after a doubtful start. The very fact that turbulent Democrats, more than Republicans, seem to battle things out in the open (as this week in Chicago over a prospective spectacular floor fight), sometimes enlists sympathy of voters.

But as the convention opens the Republicans are, by contrast, united and in position to exploit the unpopular Vietnam war and the emotional "safe streets" issue, which means different things to different people with overtones of racism in some quarters.

On the Democratic side there is succession trouble, and an even deeper problem. Is the always unstable 1932 Roosevelt coalition finally coming unstuck?

As to succession, President Johnson did not care to defend his own record with his own candidacy, contrary to the usual two-term pattern. But he grimly insists on his Vietnam policy.

Polls show the public unwillingness to halt bombing without a quid pro quo, but at the same time other polls show the public suffering frustration and exasperation over the war.

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's nomination seems more certain at Chicago than did Richard M. Nixon's at Miami Beach. He is caught between rival forces.

Youthful supporters of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy seem destined for an agonizing first political disillusionment if their man fails. The formidable "halt-the-bombing" group includes Sen. George McGovern and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, not to mention segregationist Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia.

On the other hand there is President Johnson watching Mr. Humphrey from the wings with an expression that some call baleful. He is about to celebrate his 60th birthday Tuesday with rites likely to extend to Chicago.

For Mr. Johnson Vietnam is the main issue, and Richard Nixon sometimes seems closer to him than Hubert Humphrey. Mr. Humphrey's covert jesture to the doves may seem to Mr. Johnson like the arch

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'Today I returned to a capital of tragedy'

Associated Press Wirephoto

'Everywhere, watchful Russian soldiers'

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Aug. 24

Only a few days before the Soviet march-in I left a happy capital and a happy population settling down to an August holiday mood with relief that the clash with their erstwhile allies was, temporarily at least, over.

Today I returned to a capital of tragedy, where people have stopped laughing and walk the streets in a dejected silence or stand patiently in ever-lengthening queues for bread and milk.

And wherever they go, they go under the watchful eyes of Russian soldiers with automatic weapons, sitting motionless on the turrets of their heavy tanks or patrolling the streets in light armored scout cars.

And all around the Russians is the evidence—for them to see and read for themselves—of the passionate,

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Russian role of invader proves costly

By Joseph C. Harsch
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

It may sound Pollyannaish to say it, but the Russians probably will soon come to regret the deed of shame they have perpetrated on Czechoslovakia.

True, they have their way for the moment.

By the time this is printed they will presumably have propped up a puppet government from among the marvelously few quislings to be found.

[As this edition went to press, correspondent Eric Bourne cabled from Prague that Brno radio had just broadcast an announcement that the Russians were about to release Czech Communist party leader Alexander Dubcek. The announcement said Mr. Dubcek would be allowed to resume his duties as party secretary and would take part in the congress of the Slovak party due to open Monday.]

And there is not the slightest serious chance of anyone pushing their unwanted soldiers back home for some time to come.

They have converted the most exciting political evolution of the year into a political prison patrolled by Russian soldiers; aided by a token of shamefaced "allies."

Czechoslovakia belongs to them today to do with as they will, for so long as they want to pay the price.

But the price comes very high.

They have succeeded in putting the United States, U Thant of the United Nations, and Charles de Gaulle of France on

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'Suddenly—Vietnam is still there'

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

As to foreign policy, the convention has flipped.

Today it is a question whether the doves can rally themselves and make any kind of effective showing at the convention.

They are trying hard, but they have been driven into something like a rout.

Just a week ago, it was doubtful if the Johnson-Humphrey group could check the surge of candidates and emotions against the Vietnam war. The Vice-President was making ready to compromise more than he thought justified or wise.

Convention inside

Politics and security: Page 17

The Czech crisis struck with hail and storm winds like a cold front into summer heat.

For a while thereafter it looked as if the Johnson majority here would sweep all before it. The banner headlines out of Prague and their impacts on the platform committee and the delegates were the sole topic of conversation.

The McCarthy-McGovern-Kennedy groups made hasty public comments that only dug them deeper into disfavor with the majority and frightened some of those who wavered.

But now, as the convention opens, it suddenly appears that the Vietnam war is still there. Its frustrations are unchanged.

After a weekend of second thoughts, of many television appearances by all parties, and a desperation borne of adversity in the ranks of the doves, they are struggling to get some momentum going again.

Whether they can depends on one of the great unpredictables: the reaction to a sudden new situation by leaders of public opinion. As this is written, the first shock of the Soviet blow has not worn off. The airwaves are full of the same comments that came from the congressmen and senators who

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2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

August 26, 1968

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UN council waits Soviet 'afterthoughts'

By Earl W. Foell
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

The Soviet Union obviously has had what American Ambassador George W. Ball called "second thoughts" about its course in Czechoslovakia.

But how far do those second thoughts go? That is the question Czechs here—including moderate Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek—are asking.

Its answer will determine the course, tone, and length of UN meetings at which collective world indignation has been brought to bear on Moscow.

Czechs here—official and unofficial—are concentrating on two factors: first, of course, the outcome (announced and secret) of the Moscow talks between Alexander Dubcek and old-guard Czech forces and Soviet leaders. Second, the future of hundreds of writers, broadcasters, and other intellectuals jailed by the reactivated Czech secret police.

Action to reverse these jailings would be the only sign that could convince many skeptical Czechs here that the Moscow talks represent real "second thoughts."

Caution indicated

The context in which Ambassador Ball used this hopeful phrase in the midst of otherwise bitter public debate was one of caution. "If," he said, "the Soviet Union has second thoughts about the action it has taken . . . second thoughts which would permit it to come to an understanding with the people of Czechoslovakia, then obviously this council . . . will do nothing to interfere."

He then went on to express doubt that such a turn was yet assured.

But, nevertheless, the tone of Security Council debate changed. It appeared that Mr. Ball, after consultations in Washington Friday, had information which led him to hold back verbal pressure and wait.

The council session dwindled to a temporary halt Friday night after Yugoslavia had put on record its strong condemnation of Soviet intervention—and in fact of the whole atmosphere of big-power intervention in smaller states around the world.

Czech Foreign Minister Hajek, who had flown in to address the council he once served as president, held his fire for a day. And all diplomatic antennae turned to Moscow and Prague.

Official reports checked

Mr. Hajek went directly from the airport to the Czech mission Friday evening instead of taking a seat in the council chamber. He is understood to have listened to the council debate there while checking official reports on the Moscow talks.

At 9:30 he slipped into the UN building for more than an hour of conversation with UN Secretary-General U Thant. He had a few words with newsmen indicating that the content of his words to the Security Council would depend on the outcome in Moscow.

With that the familiar thin face and red hair of Mr. Hajek disappeared in his limousine. And Czechs gathered at the UN commenced again their running debate on whether Mr. Hajek and the rest of the Dubcek leadership—in Belgrade, Prague, and Moscow—would be able to stand firm against enormous Soviet pressures, or would agree to future curtailment of freedoms won last winter and spring.

Those who had been convinced that secret protocols were agreed to during the Czech-Soviet talks at Cierna and Bratislava felt pessimistic. Many believed that Moscow would get much of what it wanted in the way of press control, clamp-down on any anti-Soviet expression, and the prevention of political parties rivaling the Czech Communist Party.

But on the previously mentioned question of the freeing of jailed liberals, there was some relief when unconfirmed reports began to come in saying that captured leaders Alexander Dubcek and Oldrich Cernik had been released to join President Svoboda in Moscow.

Svoboda on thin line?

Czech spokesmen here have felt that General Svoboda was treading a thin line between once more being a hero of his country or becoming a new Marshal Pétain selling it out through well-intended weakness. They are still doubtful of the outcome. But they are relieved at any strengthening of the Dubcek forces huddling with Mr. Svoboda and the pro-Moscow Czech faction led by Vasil Bilok.

The career of President Svoboda ("Svoboda" means "freedom" in Russian) is frequently reviewed here for clues to his current approach. As often mentioned, he came to greatest prominence as the leader of Czech forces fighting back at the side of Soviet troops to retake their country from the Nazis. What is less well known is the fact that General Svoboda then fell into obscurity. He was working in a remote farm area when former Kremlin leader Nikita S. Khrushchev visited Prague and suddenly asked Czech party leaders where his old friend Svoboda was.

In some embarrassment the Czechs hastily summoned the general from his farm. After a bear hug from Mr. Khrushchev his position as a noted but powerless figure was restored. When Dubcek forces deposed former party boss Antonin Novotny from his presidential post last winter, General Svoboda was named to theoffice as a figurehead whose past would be reassuring to the Soviet Union and whose reputation could serve to unite rival Czech factions.

Czech liberals now are torn between hopes that the general might provide a face-saving image under which at least a partial Soviet backdown could occur and the fear that the aged leader will agree to a sellout in the belief that he is saving his nation.

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

One-word protest

Czech-crisis demonstrator at UN

★"Today I returned to capital of tragedy'

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bitter anger attheir presence here, in full, overwhelming military might, as invaders and occupiers.

Walls, public buildings, and the windows of shops—most of them, excepted the food stores, closed—are decked with the Czechoslovak tricolor and slogans telling the Russians in a variety of ways and languages, including their own, the simple, plain admonishment: "Go home."

Most of them say just that. Others I saw on the 100-mile drive from the border put it more vehemently: "Soviet aggressors, go home" and "U.S.S.R. gangsters, go home" written in Russian and English.

This in a Communist-governed country tied for 20 years to the Soviet Union by fraternal friendship and an alliance for economic cooperation as well as defensive security.

"Don't drive on to Prague until its light," the border guards told me when I passed through late last night. "You might run into some of our former friends, and it could be dangerous."

Signs painted out

In one small town square, signposts pointing in four directions had all been painted out, and one put up in its place pointed east and was marked: "Moscow 2,500 kilometres, Ivan."

Nearer to Prague the road signs were increasingly obliterated. Many of them have been turned round. The border guards told me that a Russian troop convoy went round and round Ceske Budejovice in circles before finding their way in. Another unit went off to Liberec instead of Prague.

"Don't drive on to Prague until it is light," I was told again. "You might run into some of our former friends, and they might shoot."

In fact, when I drove on at dawn, there were only a few tanks in a coppice just off the road and a few scout cars on the move to be seen. Five miles outside the capital, a Soviet officer flagged me down with a red flag.

There were harvested fields on both sides of the road. On one side stood a tank, its gun pointing over some bushes. On the other an armored car. A score of soldiers with automatics lolled in the stubble.

"German?" the officer asked. "No, English," I said. He saluted and waved me on.

Twice, Czechs driving south stopped me to ask: "Which border point did you come through, and how is it? Are the Czech border controls letting us through?" Assured, they hurried on.

Late into the night Czech voices crackle over a dozen clandestine freedom radios.

The Russians are rattled by their elusiveness. Friday night, the hotel receptionist told me the underground radio in nearby Ceske Budejovice had just said the local commander had warned unless the local authorities find it and close it down, they would be taken into custody.

Invaders confused

The Russians are bringing in more matériel and more men. But it is getting them nowhere in face of this kind of thing. In Prague street posters give the number of cars identified as secret police.

The Russians are made uneasy, too, by youth groups which challenge them to argument. "What are you doing here? Why don't you go home?" They are pressed—right under the muzzles of their own guns—and they stand there, tongue-tied and baffled by the atmosphere of hate they feel around them.

At a bakery, a Russian drove up and dumped a basket of rolls on the pavement by a long queue of housewives. The latter scarcely gave him a glance and stayed patiently in their line.

As I write a Soviet helicopter circles low overhead dropping leaflets. They fall across the main street but from my balcony I see none of the Czechs stopping to pick them up. A friend calls to tell me what they say.

They say: "Today your class brothers have come to help you. Not to interfere in your internal affairs but to fight in unity with you against the counterrevolution, to defend socialism, and to eliminate the threat to the sovereignty, independence, and security of your fatherland."

From every billboard the answer stares down at the invaders. The names of Svoboda, Dubcek, Smrkovsky, and others—the street signs which have been painted out to confuse — the flag-covered statue of Good King Wenceslas at the head of the city's famous square which is disfigured now with giant Soviet tanks.

Prague's Freedom Radio has announced Cestmir Cisar, one of the leading reformers, has escaped from Soviet hands and gone underground. It reports that Party Chief Alexander Dubcek and Premier Oldrich Cernik have been flown to Moscow to take part in the negotiations between President Svoboda and the Russians.

No one knows for sure. There is no news at this writing of the President's mission. What is for sure is that everyone wants the Russians out and that the latter have irreparably shattered something here which they will never be able to repair.

Women for priesthood?

By the Associated Press

London

The Lambeth Conference took a ministep Thursday toward ordaining women as priests in Anglican churches.

With only a few dissents, the bishops asked every national and regional Anglican church or province to "give careful study" to the question of the ordination of women and to report their findings to the Anglican Consultative Council—a body expected to be formed about three years from now.

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the same side of a cause. Until it happened, this would have been deemed impossible.

They have driven two of the most important Communist countries—Yugoslavia and Romania—into an open break on an international issue.

They have shocked—and alienated—the Communist parties of France and Italy.

They have caused a broad revival among the Western nations of interest in the future of NATO. It had been moribund. It will certainly now have a new lease on life.

World attention diverted

They have probably halted a gradual withdrawal of American troops from Europe.

They have diverted the world's attentions from American problems in Asia to their own atavistic brutishness in the heart of Europe.

They have destroyed the propaganda advantage they were enjoying from the general unpopularity of the American role in Vietnam. They are once again the pariah of the world.

And, they have improved the chances for an election victory in November for Richard Milhous Nixon, who is not their favorite American politician.

Probably the most important item on this list of Moscow "achievements" is the damage done to the world Communist movement.

True, that movement had long since lost much of its value as an instrument of Moscow policy. The "great schism" between Moscow and Peking had rent the once seamless cloak. The movement was badly strained by the conflict.

But until the brutal blow at Czechoslovakia Moscow still retained much influence over the Communist parties of Europe, both those in the bloc and those out of it.

Yugoslavia and Romania were reluctant to disagree openly with Moscow and sought as best they could to keep in touch and in step.

And the ancient and much respected (in the movement) Communist parties of France and Italy did their best to adjust to the Moscow line.

But the denial to Czechoslovakia of the right to pursue "its own separate road to socialism" strikes at the very foundation of the existing governments of Yugoslavia and Romania. And it has alienated the Communists of France and Italy who are concerned with their own political survival, not with the power interests of the Soviet state.

This deed was such a naked exercise of brute force against a powerless small country that it can never be forgotten, or forgiven.

It goes down on the pages of history as one more case where the Russians, so cautious about making war on others of their own size, have unhesitatingly used their force against a small neighbor. It happened constantly in Czarist days. The bear has often been a bully.

Change to 'white hat'

In a negative way Washington is a beneficiary. It has for some three years been widely regarded around the world, among friends as well as enemies, as the world's top "bad guy."

In the Security Council on the day after the deed, U.S. Ambassador George Ball was back in the role of the "good guy," speaking up for the small countries. This is the traditional American role. Mr. Ball felt much better wearing the "white hat."

It will take more than all this to restore relations between Washington and the Western European capitals to what they were in the days "before de Gaulle." But a start has been made. It felt like the "good old days" to have French and American ambassadors speaking for the same cause, working happily together.

There has not been such armony between London, Paris, and Washington since the peak of the "cold war."

It was the act of the bully when the Russian tanks rolled into Prague. It was also the act of a blunderer.

East Europe visits cut

By the Associated Press

Frankfurt, Germany

Thousands of travelers from Western Europe and the United States who planned East European vacations for coming weeks have canceled their bookings since the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, a spokesman for the West German Travel Bureau said.

The cancellations are assuming the proportions of a worldwide boycott, he added.

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Negro official urges action within the law

By the Associated Press

Houston

Negro mayors cannot guarantee solutions to problems confronting Negro Americans, says the Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

"Whether a man is black or white doesn't matter," said Commissioner Walter E. Washington, a Negro who often is called the mayor of the federal district.

Because Washington, D.C., is the nation's capital, many of the city's racial problems are "blown all out of proportion" and then "reverberate around the world," he told the 73rd convention of the National Medical Association.

Mr. Washington said at a news conference earlier that urban problems must be solved within the law.

"We must have a substantial attack against the problems, including health and housing and education and unemployment, but do so within the framework of law and order tempered with justice," he said.

Speedy drummers

Madras, India

Relays of drummers who used to beat out the news in India could send a message 300 miles in 17 minutes, according to India's Central Leather Research Institute.

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★'Suddenly—Vietnam is still there'—Where are Democrats?

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attended a White House briefing at the end of last week:

"Communism cannot stand liberty." "The Communists don't want peace, they want victory." "We have discovered all over again, just as we were about to forget it, that we can't trust them."

Time disappearing

In the face of conclusions like these, voiced in mixed anger and disappointment, and often with a scarcely concealed "I told you so and you didn't want to believe me"—the familiar McCarthy-Kennedy arguments for "mutual withdrawal of forces" and "unconditional end of the bombing" sound incongruous here.

If there are to be fresh arguments for these positions, or fresh answers to the new cynicism of the Johnson followers, they have not yet surfaced and there is almost no time.

What stacks the cards against a last minute rally by the peace groups is a little-understood handicap.

Denunciation urged

President Johnson does not consider himself free to say all the moderating things that he would like to say. In actual fact, he has not lost all faith in accommodation with the Soviet leaders. Behind the scenes he has reason for thinking that the Russians still want to do business with Washington on an increasing number of subjects of mutual interest, and are prepared to deliver scrupulously on their side of various bargains. In time, this conclusion from private exchanges with the Soviet leaders will be tested by events.

But in the meantime, it is a situation built into American politics that the President cannot make or appear to make any concession to a Soviet Union that is being called the "murderer of Czech freedom."

If the President could be accused with evidence of making any kind of deal with the Russians that would have let them into Prague with assurance of no American resistance, that might elect Richard M. Nixon president.

For this reason, as well as his own conviction, Mr. Johnson instructed U.S. Ambassador George W. Ball to go all out in denouncing the Soviet action at the United Nations.

For this reason also, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and his department spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, pounced on a published suggestion that the President had given the Soviet leaders damaging assurances.

And for this reason, the President had his top military officials tell the congressional leaders of both parties that military action against the Soviet Union under the circumstances was out of the question.

So the newly hardened line which the Johnson-Humphrey followers so gleefully seized and trumpeted in the wake of the Czech crisis was not corrected by the White House even though the President's view of Soviet long-range intentions was less black and more constructive.

Few voices raised

With time, which is lacking here at Chicago, the quick national reaction that Communists are now proved untrustworthy and will listen to nothing but force, and that accommodation with Communist governments is impossible, might give way to a less implacable mood.

But, as this is written, only a few voices have been raised against the first wave of dark conclusions from the Czech affair. These are mostly from the Democratic left where the McCarthy and Kennedy-McGovern forces are still having a hard time reaching agreement on strategy, though they agreed on a platform plank.

Moderate or undecided delegates, who would have to join the Left in considerable numbers if it were to stage a comeback, are either being swept along with the prevailing sense of outrage at the Communist appetite for devouring liberty, or are waiting to see what happens.

Chance provided

The moderately "open" convention which Mr. Humphrey intends to permit will give the stricken leaders of the Left a chance to stir these middle-ground delegates if they can.

They are expected to argue that no alternative to accommodation with Hanoi exists after the Czech crisis anymore than before it; that safeguards are possible for all of the steps toward accommodation that they propose.

The Johnson-Humphrey majority will argue that unless Hanoi is required to prove its intentions from the start, by actions as well as words, the struggle to work out an accommodation is doomed from the outset.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Early arrival

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota was the first of the declared presidential candidates to arrive in Chicago.

★Democratic coalition glue weakens

Continued from Page 1

look of a bride to a former admirer on the way to the altar.

President Johnson's tough no-surrender speech to the veterans at Detroit last week may have been directed more to Mr. Humphrey than to Mr. Nixon.

Appeal to ethnic groups

Deeper than all this is the viability of the Democratic coalition.

In the 1920's the Democrats opened their ranks to all ethnic comers while the Republicans tended to be the party of the old order.

Some 20 million immigrants poured into America between 1880 and 1910, encouraged to come by the middle class and industrialists (mostly Republicans) who wanted kitchen help and factory labor.

At the turn of the century the American birthrate was among the highest in the world. Theye were in considerable part the children of immigrants. They came of age politically in the 1930's and 1940's, coinciding with the post-depression era. President Roosevelt mobilized the crowded cities rapidly, combining them strangely with the old white, Protestant South.

Shift to the suburbs

In 1924 only 43 percent of those over 21 years voted. In 1936 57 percent, the great bulk of newcomers being Democrats.

In the 1960 election Mr. Nixon lost all but one of the 12 largest cities. In six states he had an upstate lead coming into the major city but then lost the major city and so the electoral vote: This occurred in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Newark, Detroit, and New York City.

Today this picture is changing for the Democrats.

Children of yesterday's immigrants are moving into the suburbs bent on conserving new-won property. They may vote Republican.

The ethnic factor that aided Democrats under Mr. Roosevelt may now be working against them in two ways.

Southern whites are flirting with segregationist George Wallace in a third party or are attracted by the attitude of Mr. Nixon, Governor Agnew, and Sen. Strom Thurmond.

And in the Northern big cities there may be a backlash by blue-collar, low, and middle-income workers and other groups who formerly voted predominantly Democratic.

Dissatisfaction over the administration's handling of the war, and over courts and crime and riots accompany the shift. Under the code words "law and order" different emotions are being mobilized.

Hubert Humphrey has been overshadowed so far, anyway, by Mr. Johnson. He has yet to show his ability to reunite the churning party.

Newark probers to look at Mayor's finances

By the Associated Press

Newark, N.J.

An Essex County grand jury looking into alleged corruption in the Newark city government has ordered an investigation into the personal finances of Mayor Hugh Addonizio, five other city officials, and two former officials.

The Mayor said he would "cooperate fully with the request" by the grand jury.

"Any city official who does not cooperate will have to face me," Mayor Addonizio said.

Assistant County Prosecutor Michael F. Riccardelli said the net-worth study of the officials' personal finances was requested by the grand jury, which indicted city police director Dominick A. Spina several weeks ago.

Mr. Spina was charged with nonfeasance for failing to enforce gambling laws.

Soviet data on Venus questioned

By Neal Stanford

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

American space scientists doubt the accuracy of recent reports by Soviet scientists about the surface air pressure on Venus.

U.S. Venus experts assert that air pressure on the surface of Earth's sister planet is between 75 to 100 times that on earth—which would be four or five times greater than the Venus pressure Moscow reports as a result of its Venera 4 shot last fall.

These U.S. Venus-watchers also question whether the Soviet spacecraft actually did soft-land on the planet as Moscow has asserted. It is their belief that either it stopped transmitting about 15 miles before reaching the planet's solid surface (which the Soviets deny) or it landed on a 15-mile-high Venusian mountain peak (so far undetected by any earth radar).

Either explanation would bring the Soviet surface-air-pressure figures for Venus into line with those United States space scientists turned up from the Mariner 5 Venus flight. Soviet observations put Venus's surface pressure from 17 to 20 times that on earth, and maximum temperature of 520 degrees F., as against 900 degrees as United States scientists figure it.

The two Venus probes of last fall, the Russian Venera 4 and the United States Mariner 5, arrived at the planet a day apart, after each had flown some 217,000,000 miles in four months. But Mariner 5 did a flyby at an altitude of 2,540 miles, and Venera 4, according to the Russians, did a parachute landing of the spacecraft on the planet.

Discrepancy cited

The Soviet figures on surface air pressure and temperature would obviously be lower than those reported by United States scientists using Mariner 5 data if they represented figures Venera 4 sent 15 miles above the actual surface of the planet.

Incidentally, the United States figures on Venus (surface pressure more than 75 earth atmospheres and surface temperature more than 900 degree F.) are consistent with estimates derived from passive radio astronomy and with results turned up in 1962 by Mariner 2 in its Venus flyby—which flew nearly 22,000 miles distant from the planet.

A pressure 75 times that of the earth's atmosphere would be equivalent to that experienced at an ocean depth of 2,550 feet. And a temperature of 900 degrees would be more than enough to melt lead and zinc. The result: Venus has been written off as any target for a manned landing.

Venus, while frequently closer to the earth than any other planet, is one of the least-understood planets. There are two reasons. One, Venus moves around the sun in an orbit lying inside that of the earth. When it is closest to the earth it lies nearly in a line of sight toward the sun. Two, its surface is concealed by dense clouds that completely envelop the planet. Incidentally, Venus rotates "backward" once every 243 days. (That is, it spins clockwise, while all other planets spin counterclockwise.)

These latest findings about Venus are the work of Drs. Arvdyas Kliore and Dan. L. Cain, who were codirectors of a Mariner 5 experiment, results of which have only recently been tabulated. They report their results in the current issue of the Journal of Atmospheric Sciences, published by the American Meteorological Society.

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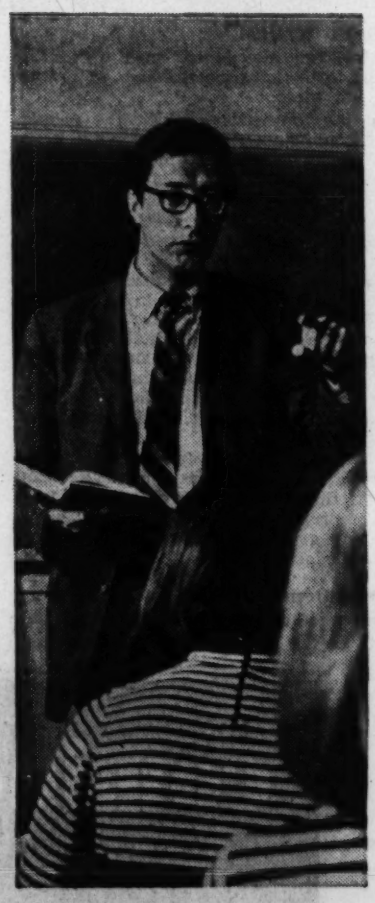

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Czechs: 'Let us speak'

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

Whatever the outcome in Czechoslovakia —and it may already have been decided by the time this appears in print — 1968 has forged the Czech character into its very best.

The Czech character is sometimes described as the stolid, unimaginative one of the burger (or, alternatively, the bureaucrat). But this can mean also decency and the doggedness necessary to achieve a visionary goal. It can mean servility to superiors—or it can mean the kind of undramatic search for compromise that makes democracy possible.

The classic representative of all this is the fictional good-soldier Schweik, the World War I draftee who made the superior position of his Austrian officers miserable by his overly compliant obedience to the point of stupidity.

The Slovak counterpart of Schweik, it should be added, is the Janosik, the dashing Robin Hood outlaw with whom Communist Party leader Alexander Dubcek, himself a Slovak, is being compared these days in Prague graffiti.

The Czechs lost the last of their native nobility in 1620, when they were defeated by the Habsburgs in the battle of Bila Hora. After that they became the willing bureaucrats and petty bourgeoisie of the Austrian Empire.

As a nation the Czechs did not fight after the battle of Bila Hora. There was a resistance movement in World War II, but a great many Czechs collaborated with the Nazis. And in the Stalinist period so many Czechs collaborated with the secret police that the slang word "fizl" (informer) became an everyday word — and an everyday occurrence.

What has happened this time among the Czechs is different. In the process of democratization and conscience that burst on the country this spring the public for the first time in three decades became engaged.

The people began standing up to be counted. They began to take part in political life. They began to try to rectify the heritage of the past, to restore a decent life, inasmlch as this was possible, to those who had been jailed and executed—in numbers close to 200,000 at a minimum and possibly as high as 700,000.

Stand urged

"Let us speak this time," one woman had said during the first peak of crisis last month, "so that our children will not be ashamed of us."

And when the Soviet troops entered Prague in August, they spoke out indeed—by swarming around the tanks, by sitting in front of the radio station unarmed against the advancing tanks, by continuing to sign petitions. They organized a one hour general strike that was well observed. They organized harassment of secret police cars by publicizing the registration numbers of these cars.

And the bulk of the population, instead of clamming up when fear first swept the city, supported the nonviolent resistance.

It was an extraordinary example of voluntary organization.

The clandestine Prague Radio (which repeatedly terms itself the "legal Prague radio," (as the now underground rump government organs still term themselves the legal organs) continued to broadcast with a sophisticated coordinated switching of frequencies that must have been elaborated well in advance.

News service maintained

And Czechoslovak railwaymen said not to worry, they would see to it that the special tracking and jamming equipment being sent from the Soviet Union did not reach Prague.

An efficient news gathering service went into operation not only for the radio station, but also for the various newspapers—each of which strikingly maintained its own separate identity as an underground printed paper, even down to Dikobraz, the humor weekly.

The rump government organs did meet. The 14th party congress was called in emergency session on a day's notice, and half of the delegates assembled in secret and elected a new Central Committee.

The Czech genius for organization became a virtue instead of a second best. The society was riddled with cooperators as so many times in the past it had been riddled with collaborators.

Communists and non-Communists, progressives and conservatives—all except a few who were termed traitors—were of one spirit. They left the Russians with the choice of direct administration and/or a quisling government that would be even more unpopular than that of East German head of state Walter Ulbricht—and perhaps require as many Soviet troops as East Germany has stationed permanently in the country.

Soldiers 'ignored'

Schweikism developed such forms as rushing against Russian soldiers as if they were not there.

And the top leaders joined the people, too, in holding out against the terrible pressures put on them and stubbornly refusing to lend their consent to the rape of their country's search for truth and justice.

One wished that Mr. Dubcek could know how well his people supported his own personal heroism.

An account of how Mr. Dubcek heard the news of the Soviet-led invasion of his country was published in the Aug. 23 bootleg edition of the party paper Rude Pravo.

Author of the account was an anonymous member of the party's presidium.

The news came as the presidium was holding a routine meeting Aug. 20, the newspaper said.

Mr. Dubcek had no forewarning of the entry of Warsaw Pact troops. But the account suggests that others of the presidium, who now are preparing to constitute themselves as the new government, may have had such foreknowledge.

Ouster attempted

There was an indirect attempt at the beginning of the Aug. 20 presidium meeting to unseat Mr. Dubcek, the account said. It was made by Alois Indra and Drahomir Kolder. They raised demands which Premier Oldrich Cernik and Frantisek Kriegel criticized as being in accordance with the demands raised in the Warsaw meeting of Soviet-bloc allies last July.

At 11:40 p.m. Mr. Cernik was called to the telephone. He returned to say that forces of five countries had crossed the frontiers and were occupying Czechoslovakia.

This was a shock to most of the presidium. But the writer of the account said that so far as he could see four presidium members—Vasil Bilak, Mr. Kolder, Mr. Indra, and Oldrich Svestka, editor of Rude Pravo —did not seem surprised.

At this point Mr. Dubcek read a letter which he had received the night of Aug. 19-20 from Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev and the Soviet Central Committee.

The charge was made in the letter that Czechoslovakia had not kept the Cierna-Bratislava agreements and that counter-revolutionary tendencies had developed further. But it did not indicate that the Russians might resort to force.

Dubcek reaction

While reading the letter aloud Mr. Dubcek reacted very strongly. At one point he said, "This is what they maintain, but they do not touch at all on the reality which we are all witnesses to."

Mr. Dubcek disclosed at the meeting that as late as Aug. 17 he had put through a phone call to Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar.

Mr. Dubcek, the presidium member said he knew from another source, had had a meeting with Mr. Kadar in Slovakia. So up to the last moment the leading comrades of the so-called brotherly countries, the writer continued, did not intimate in any way to Mr. Dubcek what steps they were contemplating.

Mr. Dubcek told the meeting: "I have dedicated my whole life to cooperation with the Soviet Union. What they have done to me is the tragedy of my life."

There were tears in his eyes as he said this, the account said.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Demonstration en masse

Czech citizens by the thousands sit in the square before the statue of King Wenceslas in a passive demonstration against Soviet occupying forces. In the background is the National Museum marked by bullet scars made by the invaders during the takeover.

Soviet expedition reverberates at home

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The very spirit of freedom which Soviet occupiers sought to crush underfoot in Czechoslovakia may sooner or later confront them in their own country.

The immediate effect of the Czech coup on the Soviet people at large may not be marked, but it will be felt and linger on for a long time.

There is evidence that the expedition into Czechoslovakia gave the commissars something to think about. Gen. Alexei Yepishev himself, the chief of the political administration of the armed forces, was on the spot to check on the indoctrination of the military personnel.

Many of the Soviet soldiers who were sent into Czechoslovakia were previously stationed in East Germany and Poland. Most of them are very young and of peasant stock. They were told that they were going into Czechoslovakia to help the workers.

Already the leaflets distributed to them by the population must have given some Soviet soldiers second thoughts. The military apparently have been instructed not to accept leaflets, but even in the Soviet Army such orders are not strictly carried out. There also is the inevitable day-by-day contact with another Slav people, many of whom have had to study Russian in school.

Who is peasant private?

The Soviet peasant private may be a simple lad, but he has had more formal education than the soldiers of many other countries. Like most Russians, he is a voracious reader and takes the printed word seriously. Prague and Bratislava seem to be full of written admonitions addressed to Soviet soldiers in Russian, the burden always being: Why did you come? and, Go home!

More likely than not, there will be Ukrainians among the Soviet occupation forces. Ukrainians can follow Czech and fairly easily understand Slovak. The same thing happened in Hungary 12 years ago when Hungarian - speaking Carpatho - Ukrainians joined the Hungarian workers and freedom fighters with several Soviet tanks.

If the Czechs, as intimated by President Ludvik Svoboda, actually call a general strike, and if the strike is carried out, even the simplest Soviet private will wonder whether he really was sent on this expedition to help the workers.

Soviet officers, especially the junior grades, however indoctrinated they may be, have their eyes and ears open. And, while they hardly will disobey orders, they must be thinking about what they see and hear and eventually may write about it to their families.

Impact on intelligentsia

The Soviet intelligentsia must be horrified by the occupation of Czechoslovakia. Reading Pravda of Aug. 22, they no longer can have any doubt that the high command and the security police had a hand in this affair.

"No breach in the Warsaw treaty must be allowed," wrote Pravda. "This would run counter to the vital interests of all member nations, including the Soviet Union." The article complained that Czechoslovak frontiers on the West actually were open on the Czech side. "This created a situation when saboteurs and spies smuggled in by imperialist intelligence began crossing freely into Czechoslovakia."

For anyone acquainted with the style of Soviet periodicals the hands of the military and of the secret police is evident in such passages.

The intellectuals founded great hopes on the Czech experiment. "Today the key to a progressive transformation of the [Stalinist] state system lies in intellectual freedom," wrote Prof. Andrei D. Sakharov, the noted nuclear physicist, in his "Thoughts," which has had a wide underground distribution in intellectual circles. "We must support Czechoslovakia's bold initiative, which is of great value to the fate of socialism and all mankind. . . ."

Letter delivered

In the first days of August, five Soviet citizens personally delivered a letter to the Czechoslovak Embassy in Moscow expressing their solidarity with Prague's efforts to combine socialism with genuine democracy. Among the signers was the veteran literary critic Alexei Kosterin.

About the same time a young Soviet dissident, Anatoly Marchenko, sent letters to Czechoslovak newspapers and to Communist newspapers in Western Europe condemning his country's pressures on Czechoslovakia and declaring that "democratization" was the prerequisite of a "healthy society."

Letters and appeals of Ukrainian writers smuggled out of concentration camps also pinned their hopes on the Czechoslovak experiment.

How Soviet artists and intellectuals responded to the news of their country's tanks rolling into Prague was shown in London when the famous Soviet cellist Mstislav Rostropovich at the end of a concert was asked to play something for the Czechs. With tears running down his cheeks Mr. Rostropovich played Dvorak's Cello Concerto with deep feeling and was rewarded with thunderous applause.

To the country's artistic and intellectual elite it must seem as if a dark shadow had enveloped their world.

Politically the artistic and intellectual elite unfortunately does not count. In a subtle way, however, these artists, scholars, and writers are catalysts, and in the long run what they say and think is not negligible.

Intervention 'supported'

The same is true of the students, among whom many will respond with bitterness to the news. At present the universities are closed. But when they reopen in September, the Soviets may have to face even more determined demonstrations than those which followed the crushing of the Hungarian uprising in 1956.

Then there is the technical intelligentsia in the large cities, who listen to foreign broadcasts and know what is being played. Although most of these people are mainly concerned with their work, some of them undoubtedly have ugly thoughts about their country's role in Czechoslovakia and its repercussions on cultural policy at home. To what extent these moods and feelings influence the political climate of the country is hard to say.

The thousands of resolutions of factory workers supporting intervention in Czechoslovakia, which are played up in the press, mean very little. Soviet factory workers are conditioned by the party, which has its "apparatus" in every industrial enterprise. There also is the trade union "apparatus" and the Komsomol (youth organization). Hemmed in between these indoctrination agencies, Soviet industrial workers usually accept what they are being told.

The villages are politically apathetic and care little about what goes on abroad.

Yet in the cities as well as in the countryside there now are many well-paid younger men with technical skills and genuine curiosity who build their own highly sensitive radio receivers and seek to keep up with the world. This group certainly will be disturbed by the latest events and will ask uncomfortable questions at party meetings.

None of this will shake the regime. But it will erode its moral foundations and undermine the already weakened faith in the kind of socialism sponsored by the party and enforced by what, essentially, is still the Stalin state.

Soviet physicist to teach in Arctic

By the Associated Press

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

A publicity-shy Soviet nuclear physicist who defected to Canada a year ago has come to this Arctic community to teach in a junior high school after fruitless attempts to find a university research job.

Dr. Boris Dotsenko said he was seeking a relaxed, unhurried atmosphere. "People in relatively less populated districts like this are simple and sincere, friendly and healthy," he said.

Dr. Dotsenko defected last year after coming to the University of Alberta in 1966 under an exchange program with the state university of Kiev. He announced that he wanted to stay in Canada because of greater opportunity here for conducting abstract, as opposed to applied, research.

But for reasons not fully known, universities in Canada turned down his job applications after a temporary research post at Alberta expired. It was understood at the university there that Dr. Dotsenko would have to leave before the Kiev exchange could begin again.

He had been employed at Alberta University on a month-to-month basis, doing research on fundamental nuclear processes, until he could find a permanent job.

Dr. Dotsenko said he was attracted to Yellowknife by a public school board advertisement asking for teachers who would be not only instructors but would work to channel and stimulate students' interests.

Mrs. Frank Avery, vice-principal of the school where Dr. Dotsenko will teach, said, "He just wants to be able to work on his theory and teach among friends."

coming features

Libraries Become Relevant
Public libraries in six U.S. cities use unorthodox tactics to relate better to their innercity neighbors. Their new social concern and activism are covered on the Family Features page on three consecutive days beginning
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4

Korea Revisited
Charlotte Saikowski returns to the scene to investigate U.S. and Korean defense buildups, Communist infiltration, the political situation, and corruption that is bleeding the country's economy. Four articles, beginning
MONDAY, SEPT. 9

Guns and a Toddler
A New Yorker recently walked into a gun store posing as a man arming a militia. He asked for 300 M-1's for his "troops." He also mail-ordered a mortar and shells in the name of his 18-month-old nephew. He tells what happened in a story all Americans should read.
SATURDAY, AUG. 31

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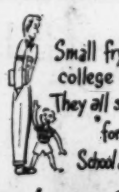

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Not all U.S. officers back Vietnam bombing

By George W. Ashworth
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Military support for continued bombing of North Vietnam is far from unanimous.

There are a number of officers here — some in influential positions — who do not see a real military need for the United States to so carefully avoid moving toward a unilateral halting of the present limited bombing campaign against North Vietnam.

These officers are in the minority. But it is a curious phenomenon of this difficult time in the war that many of those military men who support the bombing do so less than wholeheartedly.

There is a growing belief here, indeed, that administration opposition to a complete bombing halt over the North is rooted more in political and psychological considerations than in military reasoning.

There are indications that members of the administration are leaning heavily upon military arguments to avoid delving into the more difficult international and internal political issues revolving around the question.

Essentially, some officers here believe, the administration is using the argument that a complete halt would be extremely harmful to the military efforts in the South to obscure the possibility that through the Paris negotiations and pronouncements the administration has placed itself in a position from which graceful extrication would be difficult, if not impossible.

Interdiction sought

To date, highly placed military officers have been virtually unanimous in their support of continued bombing, at least on the present limited basis. They have thus tended to give the glamour of expertise to the administration's unyielding stance.

For instance, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, has consistently supported continued vigorous bombing. The general supports the contention that the greater the opportunity for interdiction, the better the chance for hampering infiltration of men and supplies.

No military men have been encountered here who would disagree with the general or others who voice similar beliefs.

But there does remain the question of value judgments, whether the bombing of the North yields results that could not be approached otherwise or whether cessation would necessarily constitute a tremendous risk to men now in battle in Vietnam.

Infiltration of men and supplies into the South has been running at a higher rate this year than ever before, and the rate has risen dramatically since the partial bombing halt announced by the President March 31. But total North Vietnamese strength in the South has remained relatively constant. Indeed, there have been periodic declines. Most of the about 30,000 North Vietnamese sent monthly in the recent period have been used to replace others killed or captured.

Infiltration studied

Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford at a recent press conference dismayed those who use the infiltration rate as a prime argument for continued bombing.

The secretary said, "I do not attach any real relationship between the restriction in the bombing and the increased number of infiltrees into South Vietnam because we have learned before in the course of the last three years that they will move the men and material that they choose to.

If their losses go up in the process of moving, then apparently they just move more men and supplies. So they have moved the men that they chose to move to get them into South Vietnam."

It is an open secret in Washington that United States fighter-bombers and bombers have been bombing heavily in Laos with the unstated support of the Lao regime. This bombing has been mutually beneficial to Laos and to the allies. And continued bombing of Laos could be the saving aspect of a cessation of bombing against the North.

Most of the infiltration from the North is along Lao trails. Some sources have estimated that perhaps only 10 percent comes directly through the demilitarized zone into South Vietnam. Depending upon the jumping-off point and the destination in the South, North Vietnamese troops travel distances through Laos ranging from just a few miles to several hundred miles to as much as six hundred miles when they enter the South Directly from Cambodia.

Leeway provided

The continued bombing in the demilitarized zone and in Laos would, thus, afford the allies a major degree of attack leeway before troops were to arrive in the South.

Some sources have suggested that the approximately 250 naval aircraft on Yankee stations off the coast and the hundreds of Air Force planes in Thailand now dividing their attention could concentrate upon Laos, the demilitarized zone, and the northern provinces to keep within manageable limits the jeopardy that would necessarily result to at least a limited degree in the event of cessation.

Sources say that such a cessation could have one definite military advantage in the event Hanoi remained adamant to concessions. These sources argue that the United States, having demonstrated good faith and a willingness to go the distance requested without assurance, might then be able to resume attacks against the North if developments proved that definite military reasons dictated such.

As for the problem of possibility of loss of face by giving up the bombing, officers say the United States might be able, if skillful enough, to claim credit for itself that would yield compensating gains in the arena of world opinion. There would be the added adlater United States military moves if the vantage of possibly greater support for cessation failed to yield results.

Fishermen hook galleon

By Reuters

Managua, Nicaragua

A 17th century galleon, believed used by English pirates, was found by fishermen at the bottom of the Atlantic near Corn Island, 30 miles off the coast of Nicaragua.

A team of divers, hoping to find hidden treasure, have brought up two cannons so far.

Senate race affected

Viet shadow over Alaska

By Gerald E. Bowkett
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Juneau, Alaska

Sen. Ernest Gruening's campaign for reelection this year inevitably hinges on the Vietnam war issue.

The veteran Alaska Democrat—one of the first and most dogged critics of President Johnson's Vietnam policy—has branded the war immoral and illegal, declared it cannot be won, and charged the United States with being the aggressor in that embattled Southeast Asian nation.

His plan for ending the conflict would have the United States call for an immediate cease-fire and—whether or not the enemy goes along—break off its offensive operations, including all bombing, and take up a defensive stance.

This nation then would begin a withdrawal of its military forces which would be completed in a year and insist on formation of a new, broader-based South Vietnam Government which would include non-Communist opponents of the present administration. The new government would negotiate with the National Liberation Front (the Viet Cong) "so that all can work out their own destinies."

Battle predicted

The United Nations would be asked to find sanctuaries in other countries for persons who did not wish to live under the new regime. The United States itself would take in such refugees and—with its military effort at an end—would help in the rebuilding of shattered communities and provide financial assistance for economic development, under his plan.

Senator Gruening—appointive Governor of the Territory of Alaska from 1939 to 1953 and a leader in the statehood movement—faces an uphill fight for reelection and knows it. He announced last year he would run again and has been campaigning hard ever since.

The Republicans are determined to defeat him, and many Democrats who have had a high regard for the Senator in the past are concerned over his Vietnam position. Members of veterans groups are critical of him, saying he has helped undermine this nation's military effort in Vietnam, but they concede he has always been a staunch supporter and advocate of veterans' legislation.

Allegation rapped

Senator Gruening's Aug. 27 primary opponent, youthful real-estate developer Mike Gravel, a former Speaker of the Alaska House of Representatives, has assailed him for pinning the aggressor label on the United States and has declared the unilateral action proposed by the Senator would be tantamount to surrender to commuism.

Mr. Gravel also has hit a national fundraising effort for the Senator headed by historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. The effort—organized as the Committee of Concerned Citizens for Reelection of Ernest Gruening—includes such notables as writer Archibald MacLeish, union leader Walter P. Reuther, and Gen. David M. Shoup, former commandant of the United States Marine Corps.

What particularly infuriated Mr. Gravel about the effort was a June 27 letter of the group written by Mr. Schlesinger, implying "that he, Mr. Grand, was backed by right-wing elements and the John Birch Society.

"It is an unfortunate fact," wrote Mr. Schlesinger, "that Senator Gruening has been singled out as a special target by the right-wing forces, and more specifically the John Birch Society, because of his courageous position on the war. They will be pouring money into the relatively underpopulated state to bring about his defeat. . . ."

Record praised

There is no evidence here at this time of right-wing activity either on behalf of Mr. Gravel or in opposition to Senator Gruening.

The Schlesinger letter described the Alaskan as "the man who made the first full-length speech in the Senate opposing our military involvement in Vietnam, who was one of the two lonely and courageous Senators to vote against the Tonkin Gulf resolution giving the President unrestricted right to use our armed forces anywhere in Southeast Asia, and voted against every financial appropriation to support and extend the war."

Mr. Gravel must be rated the underdog in the Aug. 27 Alaska primary race. While he has substantial support from Democrats who cannot abide Senator Gruening's Vietnam stand, who say the Senator's effectiveness in Washington is reduced by this stand, Mr. Gravel is challenging a formidable campaigner.

One of Alaska's greatest, and most controversial, leaders, the Senator has the support of young and old opposed to President Johnson's conduct of the war and of many long-time Democrats who recall his long service to Alaska.

If he wins renomination, Senator Gruening will face in the general election either banker Elmer Rasmuson or Ted Stevens, an attorney and majority leader in the Alaska House of Representatives. Both men reside in Anchorage, the state's largest city.

Mr. Stevens was the Senator's opponent in 1962; he lost in the general election of that year by nearly 10,000 votes, a substantial number in this state. Working against Mr. Stevens in that race was the fact he was virtually unknown statewide and had yet to serve in the Legislature.

Since then he has become well known, principally through his aggressive leadership in the Legislature, and has the undeclared support of Gov. Walter J. Hickel, whose programs he fought hard for in the lawmaking body. He served as legislative counsel for the Interior Department from 1956 until former President Eisenhower left office. In the last year of that administration, Mr. Stevens was appointed solicitor of the department.

Experience debated

Mr. Stevens's chief criticism of his primary opponent is that Mr. Rasmuson has had no legislative experience and Alaska must have such experience in Washington. He also has charged that his opponent is making use of bank executives throughout the state to further his campaign.

While Mr. Rasmuson never has served in the Alaska Legislature, he is a former Anchorage Mayor and councilman and a longtime member of the University of Alaska's board of regents. He refuses to answer Mr. Stevens's charge, saying he has adopted a campaign policy of speaking only "of those urgent and serious issues facing our state and nation and the real need for a change on the federal level."

Of the two Republican candidates, Mr. Stevens is the most hawkish on the Vietnam conflict. Mr. Rasmuson says the United States should shift more of the war effort to the South Vietnamese and that the peace talks now in progress eventually will lead to peace. Both men are opposed to a pullout such as proposed by Senator Gruening.

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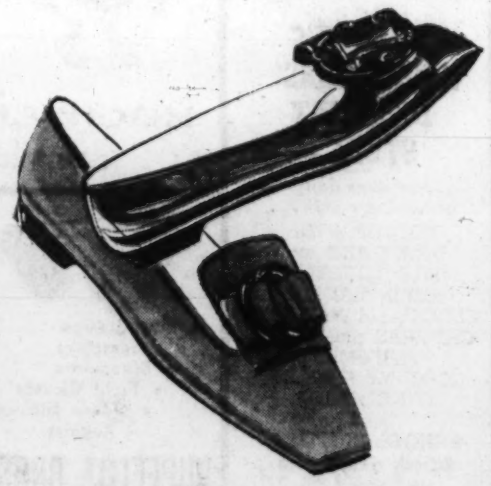

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'One of the stealthiest operations in modern history'

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The occupation of Czechoslovakia was one of the stealthiest operations in modern history.

It now has become known that on Aug. 20 the Czechoslovak Defense Ministry issued a communiqué according to which maneuvers in division strength would take place on Aug. 21 and 22 in central and western Bohemia.

Observers of the armies of the socialist countries would attend the maneuvers, the communiqué stated.

Not only observers, but massive armed forces of the socialist countries crossed the eastern, northern, and southern borders of Czechoslovakia in the night from Aug. 20 to 21.

This was a colossal deception. By offering to send observers to maneuvers of the Czechoslovak forces in western and central Bohemia, the Soviets clearly wanted to divert Prague's attention from the impending invasion.

Maneuvers announced

Another strategem was the announcement on Aug. 18 by Gen. Sergei M. Shtemenko, the new chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact forces, that joint maneuvers of Soviet, Polish, and East German communication troops were "being carried out successfully." On Aug. 20, Red Star, the daily of the Soviet armed forces, carried on its front page a picture of General Shtemenko leaning over maps, together with the commanders of the communication troops.

As the newspaper went to press, General Shtemenko actually was preparing the occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Still, one wonders that the Czechoslovaks did not suspect that something was in the cards. While military defense against the encircling Warsaw Pact forces may have been militarily and politically impossible, measures could have been taken to prepare the country for underground resistance.

The movements of Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, Soviet Defense Minister, on the eve of the occupation were highly suspicious.

Before conferring on Aug. 17 with the staff of Soviet occupation forces in East Germany and with the East German Defense Minister, Marshal Grechko for two days had visited Soviet and Polish forces in northern and southwestern Poland.

He was accompanied on his inspection tour by Marshal Ivan Yakubovsky, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, and Gen. Alexei Yepishev, chief of the main political directorate of the Soviet armed forces and General Shtemenko. All this was duly reported by Tass.

Suspicious attitude

On Aug. 18, joint Soviet-Hungarian maneuvers were announced.

Equally suspicious was the attitude of the East Germans. A week before the invasion, West Germans wishing to visit relatives living near the Czechoslovak border were informed that their visit could not take place. West Germans already there were peremptorily asked to leave. This was reported in the West German press.

The Western powers, too, seem to have been taken completely by surprise. Although Western intelligence agencies repeatedly have claimed knowledge of the location and number, down to the last decimal, of Soviet ballistic missiles, the preparations for the occupation of Czechoslovakia, which entailed massive troop movements, went unnoticed.

To some extent the long and extensive maneuvers conducted by Warsaw Pact forces in Poland, East Germany, and the western Ukraine may have served as a smoke screen.

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The Home Forum

'So there you are!'

"Did you bring her photograph?"
"Sorry, no, I didn't."
"Then how are we to know her when we see her?"
"Well, she has dark hair, shoulder length."
"Tall or short?"
"The picture didn't say, but I've a feeling she's short."
"Oh, honestly, how can you *feel* that somebody's short?"
"Because I do."

* * *

The three of us were standing in the sweltering glass-fronted terminal building of the London Airport. Pressing around us waited a patient and expectant-eyed crowd.

This expectancy, which we shared with them, focused upon two doors, twin arrival doors 9 and 10. From long watching we knew them to be solid looking, with double sliding panels, and they were set on either side of a moving staircase which cascaded interminably to the exit floor below.

Every few moments one door or the other would slide apart and out, cuckoo-wise, would step yet another arrival or maybe a string of them.

Many were burdened with luggage, most looked warm and travel-frayed; faces pink with too sudden sun bore looks of moist relief to be through the Customs barrier and away.

And as they emerged, each in turn had to face the barrage of our corporate attention — fleeting, to be sure, but sharp enough in its first hope of recognition: a friend to be met, a husband, a sweetheart, a lone-traveling child, a long, long parted one.

Reunions came often, of course: a darting forward from amongst our waiting ranks, a cry, "So there you are!" A flash of light in a traveler's face, the close enfolding, little family islands of tight explosive feelings.

* * *

Both doors were active together now. We decided to split up, one to watch each door and one in the middle in case Kirsten slipped by unseen. In letters to her papa in Copenhagen we had agreed on a sign, a mark of identification, that one of us would be wearing a red rose and holding a named periodical.

But that one was not myself. So how would our young visitor know me, and I her? Not at all, could be the answer, unless by intuition.

So I wached their faces. If the girl coming through showed no change of expression, she was not being met; but if the eyes began roving our faces, she was expecting someone to be there. And the longer that look roved, the more, I told myself, it could be Kirsten. But usually someone at last came pushing through, and that anxious look would melt into relief.

* * *

The afternoon moved along. The sun-shafts began to flatten through the immense windows at our backs. The heat fell on our necks and washed against the great wall before us with its all-important twin doors.

Now could this one be she, this tall one in the safari-looking suit, with the bone-hard cheeks and the water-pale eyes? I felt another of those moments of unease. She looked too sharp and worldly-crisp to suit our family table. And now came the blunt thought that up till now it had been nothing more than words and letters about Kirsten; suddenly it seemed very needful that our young Danish traveler should prove to be what we had imagined her to be, just another of ourselves.

The girl in the safari suit vanished down the ever-flowing stairs, and I breathed again. In her place stepped more arrivals, all one by one the hapless objects of our vast if brief scrutiny.

Overhead an omni-compulsive voice doused the hubbub with its own refined stridency: "Will Mister George Smith go at once to the Information Desk, please?" And one wondered: a cancellation? . . . a frantic office call, he'd run off with the safe keys? . . . his wife to tell him the geyser had shot into orbit?

Another holding of the breath. This time the hair style was in black gypsy ringlets, dangling like coiled springs from under a blazing head-scarf. Imagine that coming down to breakfast. But no, she was with the big hot-faced man laden like a mule pack and sporting a Portofino straw hat, souvenir number.

But supposing it *had* been Kirsten? My uneasiness stayed.

* * *

Kirsten, it must be explained, was a Danish girl whose papa had said how nice it would be if only she knew someone in England she could stay with. And a friend of theirs (and of ours too) had suddenly thought and said, "Why, I've got friends in England, I'll write."

And so, after some correspondence and an anxious waiting for Kirsten, it had all come about the way she might have read it in books; she would share her stay with us and another Surrey family, she would attend senior school as a guest pupil, she would be shown England's green summer wonder, London's pomp and pageantry.

* * *

Well, what about this next girl in the pied waistcoat and stovepipe trousers? Weren't those the red and white Danish colors around her flop-brimmed hat? What a chancy lottery this great machine was spilling out! But wrong again; she was with the muscular young man with the sheep-dog fringe and a small blue-eyed poppet strapped in a carrier on his back.

Again the doors yawned, and still they came, in ones and twos, a trickle, a somewhat wearied stream in the last gathered heat of the day, yet ever brightening at the sight of someone's face and the homing cry, "So there you are!"

Now, like others, it was my turn to glance frowningly at the clock. Kirsten's landing time had long since come and gone. True, it took time to get through the Customs; but what could they suspect a sixteen-year-old of smuggling into Her Majesty's realm—some Danish bacon?

* * *

Worriedly I looked about. The girl, another arrival I had noticed before, was still there. She looked all new, the way Kirsten might well be looking, in a sundown-pink two-piece and ringed about with glossy traveling pieces, clearly adjuncts to the Big Trip.

"Are you," I asked with wary British correctness, "by any chance, Kirsten?"

"No," she told me shortly.

Very shortly.

I backed away and returned to my position. I must still have looked the worrying kind for a familiar voice at my shoulder told me not to be. "She's here," said our son. "She must have walked right past you, and me too."

He led me through to his mother. And beside her, sure enough, stood Kirsten.

"So there you are!"

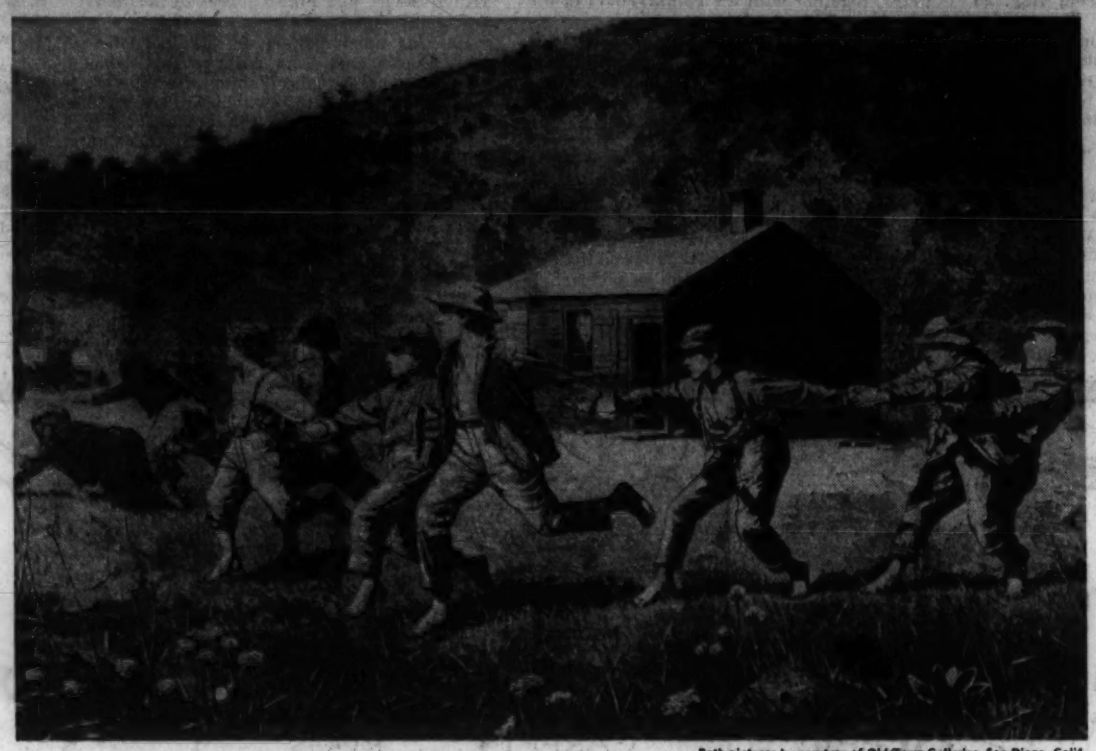
* * *

One swift grateful look was enough, and if Kirsten saw the relief flooding my face I hope she read it as a thanksgiving compliment. The smile was girl-fresh, just enough and no more to greet a strange male, and she shook hands with that continental slight bob of the head. And that head, incidentally, was not dark but a pretty brown. And was she short? Well, smallish. Anyway, someone's intuition had been fairly right.

She held some roses, cut no doubt with care in some far-off loved garden, and now nursed all the way in a homely plastic bag; red roses and white ones, the national colors of Kirsten's homeland.

We looked at each other. I do not know whether, in that crystal moment, I measured up to her mind-picture of her host, but for me Kirsten had all the sweet signs that everything was going to be all right.

ROGER CLEGG



Both pictures by courtesy of Old Town Galleries, San Diego, Calif.

"SNAP-THE-WHIP": *Woodcut by Winslow Homer, from Harper's Weekly*

An unusual collection of graphics and rare prints is currently on display at the Old Town Galleries in San Diego, Calif. Limited edition prints, etchings, lithographs, engravings, original pen and ink and pencil sketches are included. Among the artists whose work is on view are Sir William R. Flint, Frank Hoffman, Ed Borein, Olaf Wieghorst, Charles Gibson, Harrison Fisher, Joe Beeler, Ted de Grazia, Norman Kent, Millard Sheets, Alfred Martinez, Winslow Homer and Thomas Moran.

Winslow Homer (1836-1910) was one of the finest marine, genre and landscape painters whose genius blossomed during the latter half of the 19th century. But he enjoyed a successful career as an illustrator before he began to paint seriously in 1861. Born in Boston, he was apprenticed at age 19 to the lithographer J. H. Bufford, where his first job was to execute a series of sheet-music covers. By 1857 he was doing illustrations for Ballou's Pictorial and Harper's Weekly. "Snap-the-Whip" is a woodcut illustration from the latter.

Thomas Moran, N.A. (1837-1926), was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England. He accompanied his family to the United States in 1844. He studied with his brother Edward, a marine painter and artist of historical subjects. Much travel broadened the younger Moran's aesthetic outlook and his greatest fame rests on his large landscapes of scenes in Yellowstone Park and many other noted areas in the West. He also produced numerous etchings of landscape. Typical of this area of his work is "Twilight in Arizona," with its impeccable technique, its attention to fine draftsmanship, and its evidence of the artist's knowledge and love of nature.

The graphics show will continue through September 14 at the Old Town Galleries, where there is a large permanent collection of these and other prints, original drawings and sketches.

JANICE LOVOOS

"TWILIGHT IN ARIZONA": *Etching by Thomas Moran, N.A.*

Be a doer, not a doubter!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," Lucio declares,

> Our doubts are traitors
> And make us lose the good we oft might win
> By fearing to attempt.

All of us love to accomplish good works, but sometimes we doubt our ability to succeed. Let us investigate the relationship between achievement and a spiritual understanding of God and man.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower of mankind, was a doer. His clear understanding of God and his great love for the Father and all humanity both impelled and equipped him to perform great works. He recognized that God, being Spirit, is everywhere present. He also knew that God, being Love, has made His creation good and perfect. This enabled Jesus to look at an individual seeking his help and see his true selfhood as Spirit's perfect image. As a result he healed supposedly hopeless cases of disease, injury, and mental illness instantly.

* * *

Other ways the Master confidently exercised his unlimited, God-given power to act were by feeding hungry multitudes and by walking on the water. When he bade his disciple Peter to come to him on the water, Peter took a few steps and then became afraid; hence he began to sink. We read in Matthew 14:31, "And immediately Jesus stretched forth his hand, and caught him, and said unto him, O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"

How can we be a doer instead of a doubter? In the book of James we read (5:16), "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Moffatt gives this interpretation: "The prayers of the righteous have a powerful effect."

* * *

Through the study of Christian Science, which accords with the teachings of Jesus, one learns how to approach God through prayer and gain a real understanding of Him. He learns that God is infinite Love, or Mind, here and everywhere, now and always, and that the true identity of everyone is Mind's spiritual, pure, and complete reflection. As an individual in humbleness and trust acknowledges this truth and prays to see it more clearly, he feels the love of God all around and through him. Then he desires to live Love's qualities — purity, mercy, justice, and goodness. This awakens in him the wisdom of being active in good works and gives him the needed ability.

One who glimpses that the eternal Maker is All and that man is Love's image cannot escape the conclusion that God never made lack, failure, sickness, and sin. Thus through prayer and reasoning, one begins to wipe out of his thinking fearful, sinful, and sickly thoughts, notions of inability and inadequacy. Then the bad and limiting effects of these thoughts disappear. One finds himself in better health, more joyous and free. He also finds he has the confidence and ability to be effective in serving mankind.

* * *

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, says, "Science reveals the possibility of achieving all good, and sets mortals at work to discover what God has already done" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 260). On the next page we read, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

All of us can become doers by gaining a correct understanding of our heavenly Father and of man as His limitless reflection.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Danish. Once a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Danish translation.]

Assisted

The buds had freed their flowers,
The bronze of sunset faded
Into the star-won hours,
But I groped on unaided.

That evening must decide
Whether to seek my star
Or unconcerned abide
With earth's ways as they are.

I sought to know my own:
Whether to go or stay,
Until the full moon shone,
And glory chose for me.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Little girl, weaving

Your hands twinkle over the basket weaving,
Your eyes like larkspur,
Cheeks so flawless, round and so eight years old.
Weave your life as cleverly, as lovingly.
Weave your life gently, darling, not too fast.
Study the infinite tapestries of the past.

KATHERINE SAUNDERS

Vær en handlingens mand—ikke en tvivler!

[This is a Danish translation of "Be a doer, not a doubter!" appearing on this page]

Oversættelse af den religiøse artikel, som findes på engelsk på denne side
[En artikel oversat til dansk forekommer én gang om måneden]

I Shakespeares "Lige for Lige" siger Lucio:

> "Vor tvivl er en forræder, der forvolder,
> at vi, af frygt for at forsøge, mister det gode, som vi burde have vundet."

Vi kan alle lide at udføre et godt stykke arbejde, men somme tider tvivler vi på, at vi er i stand til at udføre det. Lad os engang undersøge i hvilket omfang vor evne til at udføre noget godt afhænger af en åndelig forståelse af Gud og mennesket.

Kristus Jesus, menneskeslægtens Vejviser, var en handlingens mand. Det var hans klare forståelse af Gud og hans store kærlighed til Faderen og hele menneskeheden, der ikke blot lå bag ved hans store gerninger, men også satte ham i stand til at udføre dem. Han indså, at Gud, fordi Han er Ånd, er allestedsnærværende. Han forstod ligeledes, at Gud, fordi Han er Kærlighed, må have skabt hele Sin skabelse god og fuldkommen. Det var denne forståelse, der satte Jesus i stand til at se det virkelige selv hos de mennesker, der søgte hans hjælp, og se dette selv som Åndens fuldkomne billede. På denne måde helbredte han øjeblikkeligt tilsyneladende håbløse tilfælde af sygdom, ulykkestilfælde og sindssyge.

* * *

Også på mange andre måder udnyttede Mesteren tillidsfuldt sin ubegrænsede, Gudgivne magt til at handle, f. eks. ved at mætte de sultne folkeskarer og ved at gå på vandet. Da han bad disciplen Peter om at komme ud til sig på vandet, tog Peter først et par skridt, men blev så bange. Derfor begyndte han at synke. Vi læser i Mattæus 14:31: "Straks rakte Jesus sin hånd ud, greb fat i ham og siger til ham: 'Du lidettroende, hvorfor tvivlede du?'"

Hvordan kan vi være en handlingens mand og ikke en tvivler? I Jakobs Brev 5:16 læser vi: "En retfærdigs bøn har en mægtigt virkende kraft." Moffatt oversætter dette sted: "De retfærdiges bønner virker med stor kraft."

* * *

Gennem studiet af Kristen Videnskab*, som er i overensstemmelse med Jesu lære, ser vi, hvordan vi kan henvende os til Gud i bøn og få en virkelig forståelse af Ham. Vi lærer, at Gud er ubegrænset Kærlighed, eller Sind, og at Han er det lige her og alle steder, lige nu og altid. Endvidere lærer vi, at ethvert menneskes virkelige identitet er Sindets åndelige, rene og fuldstændige genspejling. Efterhånden som man ydmygt og tillidsfuldt anerkender denne sandhed og beder om at måtte se den klarere, føler man Guds Kærlighed overalt omkring sig og i sig. Så opstår der et ønske om at udtrykke Kærlighedens egenskaber i sit daglige liv, egenskaber som renhed, medfølelse, retfærdighed og godhed. Vi får derigennem en indsigt, der får os til at ønske at gøre godt, og som sætter os i stand til at omsætte dette ønske i handling.

Når vi begynder at forstå, at den evige Skaber er Alt, og at mennesket er Kærlighedens billede, kan vi ikke undgå at komme til den slutning, at Gud aldrig har skabt mangel, fiasko, sygdom og synd. På den måde begynder vi gennem bøn og fornuftslutninger at fjerne frygtsomme, syndige og sygelige tanker fra vor bevidsthed samt forestillinger om manglende eller utilstrækkelige evner. Og disse tankers uheldige og begrænsende virkninger vil da forsvinde, og vi opdager, at vi er sundere, gladere og mere fri. Vi vil også opdage, at vi har både tillid og evne til at tjene menneskeslægten på en virkningsfuld måde.

* * *

Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, Mary Baker Eddy, skriver: "Videnskaben åbenbarer muligheden af at fuldbyrde alt godt og ansporer de dødelige til at udfinde, hvad Gud allerede har gjort" ("Videnskab og Helse med Nøgle til Skriften", s. 260). Og på næste side læser vi: "Hold tanken stadig fast ved det vedvarende, det gode og det sande, og du vil komme til at opleve alt dette i samme forhold, som det optager dine tanker."

Vi kan alle blive en handlingens mand ved den rette forståelse af vor himmelske Fader og af mennesket som Hans ubegrænsede genspejling.

*Christian Science: Udtales 'Kristjen 'Saiens.

Den danske oversættelse af Kristen Videnskabs lærebog "Videnskab og Helse med Nøgle til Skriften" af Mary Baker Eddy fås med den engelske tekst på de modstående sider. Den kan købes på Kristen Videnskabs læseværelser samt hos Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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Honey from the bloom

Some of the music and the bloom of former years have gone from the farm hills around us now that the importance of the buckwheat crop has dwindled to a mere trifle of its former stature in New York State. For instance, a farmer reads that in the last half century or so the crop in his state has dropped from a harvest of nearly six million bushels to a yield of less than three hundred thousand.

Never an August comes that I do not remember the fields of buckwheat that came so richly into bloom, fields of clean white flowers that spilled a delightful fragrance into the air, and then went on to ripen in the sun. Many of the fields once fragrant with the bloom are growing other crops. Some have grown into steep, wild brushlands; some have been planted to trees.

One who has spent a lifetime on a New York State farm will long remember the blossoming buckwheat fields, the reaching, climbing acres of blooms, the steady rhythmic hum that filled the air as bees harvested the nectar from the flowers, carrying the sweetness and the fragrance back to the hive. He will remember the ripening September grain, and the harvest, and the flour that yielded the old-fashioned buckwheat cakes that were so much a part of winter breakfasts on the farm — breakfasts made sweeter by the dark, rich honey from the bloom.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

TV '68-'69

New faces, new forces

New faces, old faces — and black faces — will people familiar situations in television's coming season. U.S. networks will vary series fare with a rich array of specials plus fresh formats for the news.

By Louise Sweeney
Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A TINY CAR CHUGS THROUGH the sawdust into the center of the circus ring. The doors fly open and dozens of characters climb out as the audience claps in astonishment.

That's the way it looks in TV's electric circus this year. There's Don Rickles, followed by Vladimir Horowitz, Diahann Carroll, Dr. Strangelove, Doris Day, Moby Dick, Robert Morse, Truman Capote, the Cowsills, Lucky Lindy, Sir John Gielgud, Babar, Robert Frost, Blondie, H.R.H. Prince Philip, Phyllis Diller, Vince Lombardi, and the Green Bay Packers.

That's only a partial count of the names crammed into this season's prime-time network schedule this year, with 20 new series and 235 specials, the first of them checking in the week of Sept. 15. Although the number of series has dropped steadily down from 35 in 1966-67, the categories remain the same: eight new situation comedies, two variety shows, seven adventure series, two Westerns, and one unclassifiable, a "comedy with music."

The traditional series categories remain inflexible as cement, but there have been two major forces at work in this field. The first—a national outcry over violence following the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy—has resulted in the networks' attempting to minimize brutality, murder, and gunplay in their series.

Bias challenged

The second—the President's Commission on Civil Disorders—has pointed up bias in the media and may be responsible for the increasing number of black faces in prime-time series.

This year there will be 17 black regulars on series:

New arrivals on ABC include Clarence Williams III in "Mod Squad"; Ruby Dee, Percy Rodriguez, and Glynn Turman, "Peyton Place"; Don Marshall, "Land of the Giants"; and Otis Young, "The Outcasts."

CBS has added a player named simply Zulu in "Hawaii Five-O" and has just signed Godfrey Cambridge to star in a series.

NBC boasts the first black star of any series with Diahann Carroll as "Julia," along with her TV son Marc Copage, and adds James Edwards in "The Outsider." Additional black talent will make guest appearances in several series and will be featured in specials—NBC's "Soul" has an all-black cast.

Miss Carroll as a widowed nurse raising a small son is typical of the season's comedy pattern. There are two other widows-bringing-up-children situation comedies this season: Hope Lange coping with a haunted house in NBC's "The Ghost and Mrs. Muir," with Edward Mulhare; and Doris Day as an ex-band singer raising a brood in CBS's "The Doris Day Show."

There are also two full family situation comedies: Lucille Ball is back with her real children, Luci and Desi Arnaz Jr., in CBS's "Here's Lucy"; and Patricia Harty plays the comic-strip heroine in CBS's "Blondie," complete with the other Bumsteads and Dagwood sandwiches.

Fewer new Westerns

Other situation comedies deal with: a mass marriage in a Seattle lumber camp (ABC's "Here Come The Brides"), a cab driver and diner owner's get-rich-quick schemes (CBS's "The Good Guys," with Bob Denver and Herb Edelman), a variation on the Andy Griffith theme, CBS's "Mayberry R.F.D.," starring Ken Berry and Arlene Golonka, and a bit of female impersonation in swinging London, starring Peter Kastner (ABC's "The Ugliest Girl in Town").

The two lonely new Westerns this season (there were *seven* last year) are CBS's "Lancer," with rancher father Andrew Duggan and two feuding half brothers (James Stacy, Wayne Maunder), and ABC's "The Outcasts," costarring Don Murray and Otis Young, the first black cowboy hero of any series.

The Big Daddy of the adventure series will be NBC's 90-minute "Name of the Game," a triple hitter about life in a publishing empire featuring three separate stars (Gene Barry, Robert Stack, Tony Franciosa) each in his own miniseries as publisher, editor, and reporter respectively.

ABC offers two adventure-trips: Gary Conway and Kurt Kasznar in miniaturized sci-fi flight to a strange planet ("Land of the Giants") and "Journey to the Unknown," a series of scaries produced in England by a Hitchcock star pupil.

Two comedians will host their own new shows: wasp-tongued Don Rickles on ABC and fright-wigged Phyllis Diller on NBC.

The only new series which won't slip into a neat TV slot is "That's Life," ABC's musical comedy tracing the life of a young couple (Robert Morse and E. J. Peaker) from dating through the bumps of marriage. Original music and weekly guest comedians (George Burns, Tony Randall, Sid Caesar) are included.

Some of the most exciting programing this year comes under the heading of specials. CBS will kick off its new season Sept. 22 with Chopin, in a special recital by the brilliant pianist Vladimir Horowitz in Carnegie Hall. And Michael H. Dann, CBS programing vice-president, promises that there will be another of the superb "S. Hurok Presents" later this year. "Sol Hurok has been in Moscow trying to sign the cellist Rostropovich and violinist Emil Gilels," says Mr. Dann.

'Hall of Fame' hints shift

Drama hasn't taken its last bow on TV either. This season there'll be at least 21 drama specials on the networks. NBC will air five original dramas in "Prudential's on Stage," the first presenting Van Heflin and Peter Fonda in Rod Serling's "Certain Honorable Men." Sir Laurence Olivier, Sean Connery, and Michael Caine will each do an original drama in the series, says Mort Werner, NBC programing and talent vice-president. He adds that "three important English writers are working on special original material."

Mr. Werner hints that there may be some original dramas in the five "Hallmark Hall of Fame" productions, which would be a departure from their classic approach. The only one yet announced is a musical-comedy version of "Pinocchio" starring Burl Ives and Peter (Herman's Hermits) Noone. NBC will also air a two-hour filmed dramatization of the Swiss children's classic, "Heidi," starring Maximilian Schell, Jean Simmons, and Michael Redgrave.

The prestigious "CBS Playhouse" will present at least four new, original dramas this year (Mr. Dann predicts there might be six). The first will be J. P. Miller's drama "The People Next Door," starring Kim Hunter, Fritz Weaver, Lloyd Bridges, Phyllis Newman.

CBS is also presenting the Royal Shakespeare Company production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" starring Diana ("Avengers") Rigg and David ("Morgan") Warner, as well as a dramatic reading of Edgar Lee Masters's "Spoon River" with Jason Robards Jr. and Jennifer West. CBS may become the Chekhov network with its second drama special, "From Chekhov With Love," starring Sir John Gielgud, Wendy Hiller, and Dorothy Tutin.

People hold spotlight

ABC, which has become Truman Capote country, will air his two original dramas, "Miriam," starring Mildred Natwick, and "The Thanksgiving Visitor," starring Geraldine Page. Its third drama special will be that sinister chestnut of comedy, "Arsenic and Old Lace," with Helen Hayes, Lillian Gish, and David Wayne.

People specials are in a category by themselves. NBC will spotlight specials with stars like Fred Astaire, Julie Andrews, Jack Benny, Elvis Presley, Brigitte Bardot, Flip Wilson, and Diana Ross and the Supremes. CBS will dish up favorites like Barbra Streisand, Ann-Margret, Frank Sinatra, William Holden, and Green Bay Packers manager Vince Lombardi. ABC airs Sophia Loren, Carol Channing, the Lennon Sisters, Mike Todd Jr.

There'll also be the standard events and sports specials. This fall ABC will devote 44½ hours to programing on Mexico's "Summer Olympics" alone. And then there are specials that defy categorization: at CBS, Bill Travers in "Lions Are Free," H.R.H. Prince Philip narrating an hour on the Galapagos Islands, Will Geer dramatizing "An Evening's [Robert] Frost," and four National Geographic specials on the national parks; at NBC, the pro-

★ Please turn to next page

Al Hirschfeld scans the tube

Caricaturist Hirschfeld takes a look at a pride of principals in, as he says, "some of the new shows scheduled (between commercials) for this fall on your groan box." Top (l. to r.): Doris Day ("The Doris Day Show," Tuesdays, CBS); Andrew Duggan, Wayne Maunder, James Stacy ("Lancer," Tuesdays, CBS). Middle: Diahann Carroll and Marc Copage ("Julia," Tuesdays, NBC); Phyllis Diller ("The Beautiful Phyllis Diller Show," Sundays, NBC). Bottom: Robert Morse ("That's Life," Tuesdays, ABC); Otis Young and Don Murray ("The Outcasts," Mondays, ABC). Note: The "5" beside the Hirschfeld signature indicates the number of times the artist has secreted the name of his daughter Nina in the drawing.

Inside reading

- **Cleveland Amory**
  An author looks at the mass and the brass.
- **Sid Caesar**
  A star writes about "shock comedy."
- **David Lachenbruch**
  A consumer-electronics specialist surveys the new TV sets.
- **George Schaefer**
  A director talks about TV's power, problems, and promise.
- **Robert Lewis Shayon**
  A critic reports on American TV in Europe.

Cleveland Amory

'It is a wonder anything comes through to you . . .'

Cleveland Amory looks at television from the many-sided background of author, critic, TV commentator, and conservationist (he is president of the Fund for Animals, One Wall Street, New York). Here he takes off from the current political convention season to present his views on the mass, the brass, the networks, and some prospects for the new season.

By Cleveland Amory

The networks, at least NBC and CBS, have spent millions of dollars on their convention coverage. And yet the stars of it all are turning out to be not Walter Cronkite, not Huntley and Brinkley, not even the ablest of their "floor" men, NBC's John Chancellor or CBS's Mike Wallace, and not even finally that dulcet duo, William F. Buckley Jr. and Gore Vidal, a pair of adversaries who seemed to manage the remarkable feat of both losing.

Instead the stars are turning out to be two old friends of yours—Bob and Ray. Appearing each morning on ABC's new "Dick Cavett Show," their low-keyed but highly entertaining satires not only stole the show but, many days, were the only show there was. If you didn't meet them at the Republican convention, don't fail to vote for them this week at the Democratic. They deserve your support.

Low man on the TV pole

The fact is, however, that two comedians working by themselves, have been able to accomplish something—i.e., to make the conventions interesting — which two whole networks, with all their millions have been unable to do. TV is, granted, a mass medium. But the reason it remains so poor is not so much that it is programed *for* the mass as that it is programed *by* the brass.

In the theater, at its best the highest form of art, the playwright or creator is king. Between him and you are only the actors, in the choice of whom he has final approval, and a producer and a director, over both of whom he has at least some control.

In television, on the other hand, the writer or the creator is literally the low man on the TV pole, and between him and you is such a long gray line of assistant producers, executive producers, sponsors, network people, etc., that it is a wonder anything comes through to you, let alone anything good.

'The medium medium'

The trouble with the Brass in television is that they operate not a show but a business—and one based not on the desire either to inform or entertain, but strictly on the numbers racket. What makes TV the medium medium, in other words, is the slavish devotion to quantity over quality. And, curiously, not only is this triumph not based on facts—the ratings systems have been proved time and time again to be at best inaccurate and at worst fraudulent—but also it is a triumph which is not permitted in any other public medium.

Imagine, for a moment, if your newspaper or your favorite magazine were edited, page after page, for everyone. Not just the whole page, mind you, being something for everyone, but every single item on that page being for everyone. Just take your newspaper under such a situation — you would soon have a paper devoted entirely to sports, comics, and sensational scandals.

From the same breadbasket

And, make no mistake, this triumph of quantity over quality does not just apply to shows being taken off the air—it also enters into the actual making of the programs themselves. Creation, as it is popularly supposed, is an individual process—but, as one who has survived this process in TV, I can attest that, although most new series are originally bought by the networks on the basis of an original idea, by the time they have been through the mill of half a hundred different bosses and sponsors, they finally appear on the TV screen sounding as if they all came out of the same breadbasket—which, indeed, an enormous number of them do.

This is because so great is the lack of confidence, on the part of the network executives, in their own judgment, that it has become almost a requisite in selling a new show that it be produced by a producer of a successful show of a previous season. In this way, for example, we have a "Beverly Hillbillies" begetting a "Petticoat Junction" begetting a "Green Acres," and a "Newlywed Game" begetting a "Baby Game" and, presumably, a "Divorce Game."

Even when such a new show gets on the air, you would hardly know it because, under the system of producers buying freelance scripts by different writers and using different directors and guest actors in different episodes, the shows not only lack individuality, they also lack even basic unity. Indeed, all this has now reached a point where, in comedy shows at least, about the only "constant" the viewer can count on is the "laugh track"—a monster which virtually guarantees to make every episode of every show sound as if it were shot in some kind of hysterical thunderstorm.

Asking a lot?

Looking forward to this year's new shows —and we admit this is asking a lot—you can expect two main trends. The first of these will be less violence, and the second will be more black people. And high time this is, too, on both counts.

Taking the question of violence first, this is as sordid a story as the late unlamented quiz shows. During the Senate hearings of a few years ago, it was brought out that all three of the network presidents at that time, Robert Kintner, of NBC, James Aubrey of CBS, and Oliver Treyz of ABC, had worked their way up in one and the same network, ABC, which had originally blatantly enticed the viewing audience by three commodities—crime, violence, and sex.

In fairness, it should be said that ABC is far better today—in fact, in many ways, more concerned with today's violence than either NBC or CBS. But the fact remains that at the time of the hearings, in one episode of one NBC evening show called "The Virginian"—a show with a nice "family" audience of some 10 million people—the investigative committee clocked 13 killings; nine by shooting, two by knives, and two by gun butts, not to mention five additional fights and three assaults. The program, incidentally, was shown on Christmas night, 1963—one month after the assassination of John Kennedy.

On the black question, not only will you see one new show wholly devoted to a black family, but at least half a dozen others in which blacks have been added. In some cases, we understand, this has been well done— in others, it will undoubtedly be so obvious as to be ridiculous. But one thing is certain. Someone is bound to say that, in the new fall season, the addition of the blacks is the one bright spot.

TV '68-'69

Sid Caesar

'The essence of comedy is everyday life, expanded'

A TV pioneer from the great days of "Your Show of Shows," Sid Caesar is a multi-media comedian whose talents have never been confined to the small screen. This summer he has been traveling with Imogene Coca in a stage show recalling a comedy partnership that made television history. In this guest article, he talks about "backlash humor," problems of taste, and other aspects of today's comic scene.

By Sid Caesar

In an age when television can show you World War III in color, we need just plain comedy to take the pressure off people.

People are tremendously tense right now. Something happens on TV and boom! It's all over the world in 10 seconds. I remember sitting in Las Vegas watching TV one night and seeing a Vietnamese officer shoot a Viet Cong guerrilla through the head. Live, on television. You can imagine the dialogue in Saigon, with the TV photographer saying "hold it a minute there, till I get him in focus." Humor on television is fine if it relieves people of that kind of horror, and the pressures and tensions of life today. That's where I think comedy comes in—it takes peoples' minds off things for an hour or two.

Right now, as a result of these tensions, there's a kind of backlash humor. You could call it shock comedy. It usually does its shocking with sex, which is the easiest way of getting laughs. I won't stoop to that. People may laugh at shock comedy for a minute, but then they walk away feeling guilty . . . because they've laughed at something they'd say "how *dare* you?" to in the parlor at home.

I don't think it's prudish or Victorian to point out that we're really into permissiveness in entertainment. It may go back to Rhett Butler's swearing at Scarlett O'Hara in "Gone With the Wind." It can certainly be traced to the permissiveness in raising children which began 15 or 18 years ago. And permissiveness is increasing on television.

'So far and then slap!'

The double entendre, the dirty joke, it's there already on the late-night shows and it's creeping into prime time. We'll be having double double entendres soon. I'm afraid they'll let it go so far and then slap! We'll have a police state in broadcasting. Of course permissiveness might take over completely. If it does, then we'll have the decline and fall of the American empire.

I believe that you must abide by certain rules in comedy. And the rules all boil down to: good taste. A performer must ask himself, am I saying this just to shock or would I normally say it in front of an average group of people?

For me, the essence of comedy is everyday life, expanded. Charlie Chaplin, W. C. Fields, Laurel and Hardy, Buster Keaton were all great comedians. When you're starting out as a comedian you're a conglomeration of all the comedians you admire. Then you find your own style.

Comedy really hasn't changed much. It's like a skirt that goes up or down. But it's still a skirt. Today we have Rowan & Martin doing the old "Hellzapoppin' " routines. "Here come de judge" goes back even further—it's an old burlesque bit from the Apollo on 125th Street in Harlem.

There has been a switch, though, away from ethnic humor. Today people are so uptight you can't do racial humor. It's sad because ethnic humor is one of the finest forms there is. It's free and easy. "Amos 'n' Andy" and Molly Goldberg were great because they were funny, not because they were Negro or Jewish.

I learned about dialects, which are the basis of ethnic humor, when I was a boy, in my father's restaurant—the St. Clair, in Yonkers, N.Y. (What are Yonkers? That's Dutch.) All kinds of ethnic groups came into that restaurant, speaking all kinds of languages—German, Italian, Polish, Russian, Yiddish, and I learned from them.

Funny soap operas

Sometimes I think ethnic humor has gone the way of real laughter. Unfortunately, canned laugh tracks have become genuine Americana. They're based on the idea that people won't laugh unless someone else laughs with them. If you're a performer, a laugh track makes someone else think, "Wow, they're really doubled up," when the laugh meter goes whang! But all you're really saying is, "Hello, Marge." It's artificial. (Like situation comedies, which are really funny soap operas.) I don't mean that I'm a purist; I just prefer a live audience.

Of course I've done films in addition to TV and theater, too, and there the audience matters in a different way. If you do a bit on the movie screen which is perhaps 20 by 30 feet, a little flinch of a movement gets a laugh. But you can't go overboard with gestures. That's why Gary Cooper was idolized. All he did was say "Yup." Or Spencer Tracy . . . he didn't *move*.

Robert Lewis Shayon

U.S. TV abroad: 'Lucy' no, 'Perry Mason' yes

Robert Lewis Shayon is television-radio editor of Saturday Review, professor of communications at the Annenberg School of Communications, University of Pennsylvania, and a long-time producer, writer, and director in TV and radio. Former TV critic for The Christian Science Monitor, he returns as a guest to tell why Italians don't love Lucy—among other observations from a survey of broadcasting in Europe this summer.

By Robert Lewis Shayon

Lucy, that lasting favorite of American television viewers, was still No. 1 of the top 10 national programs, according to an A.C. Nielsen report published recently in TV Guide. In sharp contrast, "I Love Lucy" was a spectacular flop when it was shown on Italian television: The show was cancelled after eight episodes.

"Perry Mason," another great American television hit, has had a resounding success in Italy and in the United Kingdom. The BBC displayed the Smothers Brothers to British viewers this past season, only to have them smothered under a blanket of public disapproval.

In Germany, "Flipper," "Lassie," "Amos Burke," "Alfred Hitchcock Presents," and "The FBI" continue to please viewers regularly. An American in Berlin receives quite a cultural shock when he turns on the television set in his hotel room and catches "Gilligan's Island," with the castaways speaking German or Charles Boyer solving a crime in German during an episode of "The Rogues."

One must actually experience the viewing of the great number of American programs that are shown on European television to appreciate the extent of American penetration of the Continent's market. But one also quickly becomes aware of the mixed reception accorded American television films by European audiences.

Nonhomogenized culture

That experience tends to diminish the fear that American TV imperialism is homogenizing European culture in the American image and likeness. European viewers do not always agree with the choices of their network program chiefs who select American programs for them.

The viewers approve American programs that are either culturally superficial or congruent with their own national belief and value systems. Europeans tend to reject programs that conflict directly with their important cultural norms.

The Italians flunked "I Love Lucy" because the program's values relative to the behavior of husbands and wives were contrary to household patterns in their own society. The man is obeyed as the master of the home in Italy. Italian men and women viewers were astonished at the childish slapstick practiced by Lucy: They were particularly offended by her treatment of Ricky as un utter fool.

"Man From Uncle" is another American hit that failed to make the grade in Italy: The failure was attributed to the inability of viewers to appreciate the very special brand of humor of Solo and Ilya, the tongue-in-cheek international agents.

Italian broadcasters explain the success of "Perry Mason" in their country as a result of its revelation of the Anglo-American "adversary system" of courtroom procedure, in which the accused is vigorously represented by a professional advocate. In Italian court procedure, based on French law, the prosecution is trusted to be "objective" in the presentation of the facts of the case. "Perry Mason" fans reputedly included judges and lawyers. Giovanni Leone, before he took his present office as Italian Premier, introduced a bill into Parliament seeking reforms in courtroom procedure.

The program's popularity in Britain is attributed by London broadcasters not to the stories or the actors, nor even to Raymond Burr's celebrated "secret smile," but to the "ballet-like" aspects of the series formula—discovery of the crime, the switch to the courtroom, the rhythmic handling of the witnesses, and the final confession that come and go with predictable precision. The BBC chiefs, in scouting American products, look for "good-humored" programs, among which they number "The Dick Van Dyke Show," "Bewitched," "He and She"—all of which have done well with British audiences.

Powder puffs of satire

The executives thought they had another winner in the Smothers Brothers; and they touted their show as "a daring program poking fun at the American Establishment." British viewers recall their own "That Was The Week That Was," which bit hard and cynically into the lion's tail: By comparison, the amiable Smothers Brothers were rated mere powder puffs of satire.

The German and Italian broadcasting systems and the BBC are public corporations. Program buyers for Independent Television, Britain's commercial enterprise, tend to choose American action-adventure series. Even David Frost's new consortium, which has taken over the London weekend franchise, and operates it on a "mind-appeal as well as a mass-appeal basis," has elected to balance its own "quality" programs with "Tarzan," "The Untouchables," and "Garrison's Gorillas."

The TV barrier

American television abroad may not be contributing to cultural homogeneity, but it cannot be said that American networks are opening Americans to heterogeneity. They buy no programs from the continent, and merely a handful of British programs have ever broken the American commercial television barrier.

"Till Death Do Us Part," a recent BBC comedy hit, is being readied for display on ABC television early in 1969; but the network is considering changing the show's Cockney family in London's East End to an American equivalent, perhaps in Brooklyn.

It would be a mistake for any country to show its viewers nothing but home products, just as it would be for one country to dominate the program patterns of all. But decision-makers at American networks might ponder the old maxim — in television as elsewhere the golden mean begins at home.

By John Holmstrom

Among 20 new series . . .

. . . is "Blondie," starring Patricia Harty, who is interviewed on the opposite page.

Among 17 'regulars' . . .

. . . is Clarence Williams III (of "Mod Squad"), one of the increased number of black players to appear regularly in series this season.

Check listings

The television programs referred to in these pages sometimes appear on different dates in different areas. Check the listings of your local channels for dates and times. The new season gets under way Sept. 15, with network premières scheduled for the rest of the month.

New faces, new forces: a preview of TV for the coming season

Continued from preceding page

vocative "Experiment in Television"; and at ABC, two "Swinging Guides" to the bachelor and the single girl.

New specials for children include Peter Ustinov narrating "Babar and the Elephant," the "Children's Theater" series, "Pogo," and "The Little Drummer Boy" at NBC; while CBS offers Leonard Bernstein's quartet of "Young People's Concerts" and several "Peanuts" specials.

Films, which have gobbled up increasing amounts of programing time in the last few years, will swallow even more this season. Barry Diller, assistant to the programing vice-president at ABC, points out that 10 of last year's drama periods on Wednesday and Sunday nights will be filled with films this season. ABC's move means there's now a "Night at the Movies" for every night in the week. At the top of ABC's movie list is an uncut telecasting of "Dr. Strangelove, or How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb," followed by others like "Suddenly Last Summer," "Zorba the Greek," "Cat Ballou." In addition to its "World Première" telemovies NBC will show films like "Charade," "Becket," "Morgan," and "Fahrenheit 451," while CBS will counter with "Night of the Iguana," "Gypsy," "Diamond Head," and "Youngblood Hawk."

News: a nod to PBL

The bulletin in news programing this season is that both CBS and NBC will air innovative programs, more like TV magazines than the standard news-documentary approach. (Fans of the Public Broadcast Laboratory, which pioneered with a two-hour magazine format last year, may say that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.)

CBS's program "Sixty Minutes," will run for one hour on alternate Tuesdays. CBS senior executive producer Burton Benjamin describes the program as "a mosaic of what's going on in the world," offering a hard documentary look at current news as well as features and reviews on film, art, music, the theater, the sciences, comparable to "the back of the book" in a newsmagazine.

"Sixty Minutes," he says, offers a channel for news coverage that's too long for Walter Cronkite, too short for an hour documentary. It will feature pungent guest commentary from a group of 50 outside experts including Norman Mailer, Art Buchwald, Barry Goldwater, Marya Mannes, David Merrick, Cleveland Amory, Kenneth Tynan, and Marshall McLuhan.

In January, 1969, NBC will begin its "First Tuesday" (of every month) series of two-hour programs on current events. According to Dan O'Connor, NBC director of special news programing, "First Tuesday" will investigate what's happening with more flexibility than the standard half-hour or hour documentary.

The format could include a full two hours on one subject, like drug addiction, or be broken up into mini-documentaries. There will be no arts or sciences features. "And no guest-shot commentaries," says Mr. O'Connor, who explains NBC is assembling a special staff including Tom Pettit (late of PBL), executive producer Eliot Frankel, and Lucy Jarvis. While no anchor man has yet been announced, there's a strong possibility that Sander Vanocur may be tapped.

Campaigns in the forefront

In addition to new news format, the networks will also be presenting a slew of campaign specials. At the beginning of the season network news departments are traditionally zip-lipped about documentary subjects for competitive reasons. But NBC admits to 15 specials including "Whatever Happened to the British Empire," Roberto Rossellini's Sicily, specials on David Humphrey's Arctic expedition, and the launching of Comsat's South American satellite.

NBC will also air the Bell System's three-part series on "The Urban Crisis," produced by Fred Freed in programs running one hour, two hours, and 90 minutes in length, with no commercials.

CBS News admits to documentaries on "The Football Scholar," marijuana, Japan (with Edwin Reischauer), and a documentary on Melville's "Moby Dick," filmed on an Alaskan fishing boat with George C. Scott as narrator.

Documentaries scheduled

At ABC, Thomas Wolfe, vice-president and director of TV documentaries, say the network will do 23 of them—"some of them not nailed down yet." The nailed-down ones include: four new programs in the Jacques-Yves Cousteau underwater adventure series (on whales, dolphins, buried treasure) and four reruns; Zoe Caldwell and Christopher Plummer narrating "The Secret of Michelangelo"; "The Other Revolutionaries," a two-hour study of dedicated youth; Helen Hayes narrating a Rachel Carson documentary, "The Sense of Wonder"; Truman Capote in a cinéma-vérité look at "Death Row"; a study of "The Scientist," focusing on the James ("Double Helix") Watson group at Harvard; Hemingway's Spain; a John Secondari look at Gettysburg; as well as documentaries on the topics of heart attacks and adoption ("Give Us This Child"). All these news documentaries are already fully sponsored: "We're not fire-selling anything this year," says Mr. Wolfe.

Mr. Wolfe also has an interesting prediction for two seasons from now. "The violence issue came up too late this year to change much programming, so that will mean we'll see violence replaced with situation comedies in 1969-70 which everyone will be tired of by 1970-71, so they'll have to turn to something new. That year," he says with a grin, "I see us doing 157 documentaries."

George Schaefer speaking

'There is power here, gigantic power . . . to bring about understanding between the world's peoples'

A producer and director in the theater, television, and movies, George Schaefer has been known to the TV audience particularly for drama specials on "Hallmark Hall of Fame." In this article, he challenges and defends a medium he says he loves, pointing to some of TV's powers, problems—and promise.

By George Schaefer

Television, despite some failings, is without any question the single most powerful force in American life, educationally, emotionally, and of course as entertainment.

I look toward the day that this same force can be felt around the world, and have been heartened by recent news that foundation money is going toward some kind of global communication by way of the International Broadcast Institute. There is power here, gigantic, near-atomic power to bring about understanding between the world's peoples, and something must be done about it.

'It bothers me . . .'

International TV barriers are much higher than customs barriers at the moment. Americans see occasional segments of foreign programs, and other countries get a greater quantity of ours, but generally our least worthwhile if most popular shows.

It bothers me, for instance, that the English never see our best efforts because of British quota laws which force them to do all their own special programing.

Not unnaturally they have a very warped view of American television. When I tell London friends that we did a two-hour production of "St. Joan" last year and describe the cast— they are amazed. When I describe CBS Playhouse and its 90-minute shows without interruption, they can't relate it to the United States programs they see.

We're very bad when it comes to selling the rest of the world on the good things we do, while a critical article about TV destroying the American child will be reprinted in every language.

Perhaps the International Broadcast Institute can find a way to distribute some of America's finest programs and balance the distorted present picture.

While complaining, I'd like to spend a few minutes on the inability of our own networks to properly re-use their more successful achievements here at home.

This has been most discouraging to me because I have now produced or directed about 70 special shows, each with the same care I would give a feature film or a Broadway play. Yet, except for Hallmark's policy of showing one repeat a year, all of these have been broadcast once and disappeared.

Are people buying it?

I will never understand why networks, completely commercial, can't judge the impact of a program in the commercial way. What is happening to the sponsoring product? Is it moving? Are people buying it? Are they getting the message? If one has to have a purely commercial criterion for success, it should be not how many people watch the show but how many people go out and buy the product advertised.

In the case of CBS Playhouse, which I consider last year's most exciting fresh breath in television, the sponsor, General Telephone and Electronics, would be very interested in repeating one or more of the plays, but CBS resists.

I feel strongly about this because out of the shows I've done there are at least 20 that I desperately want America to see again, either because of a viewpoint expressed or because the performance has even greater meaning today.

When Hallmark did "Barefoot in Athens" you watched a story about Socrates, but in the week that followed, it somehow turned into a comment on what was happening in Vietnam.

Another Hallmark show, that beautiful original play about justice, "The Joke and the Valley," should have been repeated. I begged NBC to show it again after President Kennedy's assassination because it was incredibly pertinent although it had been presented two years earlier.

Perhaps the answer to all this will come with the disc or tape that can be played on your own television set, something comparable to the long-playing record.

Selection by satellite

It will once and for all put to rest television's detractors, because these discs will not only be available for home use but also will be used by nonnetwork stations. One of today's problems is that local TV stations have very little to play but third-run film syndication. Local radio stations, however, have the choice of every great symphony or opera, all the latest rock-and-roll, the full range of popular music—in fact, everything that's ever been recorded. When TV stations have the same selection, how can there be any complaints about lack of variety or insufficient choices for all tastes?

An interesting idea I heard proposed at a seminar several years ago which is apparently technically feasible would utilize satellites and their infinite number of channels. The three major networks could then be scheduled on a weekly rather than a daily basis. Every night of a given week there would be seven NBC shows, seven ABC shows, and seven CBS shows simultaneously in the air. The viewer would consult his TV guide and select from considerable riches.

For the past 15 years I've been almost totally involved in television, and it has been most gratifying. It is exciting to find how often strangers who have never seen my face on the screen will associate my name with the plays I've done. Why does anyone produce or direct shows except to reach people and how else could you invade 15 million homes but through TV?

It doesn't deserve much of the criticism heard. Its weakness, as it always has been and probably always will be, is that the extraordinary entertainment events are very hard to create. There will never be enough CBS Playhouses, Sinatra, Astaire, or Streisand specials, "Peter Pans," or Hallmarks.

Considering the quantity turned out I'm amazed at the high standards of the regular hour and half-hour film shows. This past year I saw at least 20 hour dramas that had been filmed on a one-week series schedule which contained fine writing and acting and were beautifully directed, edited, and scored.

The coming season will have only one, or at the most two Schaefer-directed shows. I have become intrigued with feature film work, having just directed "Pendulum" for Columbia and having agreed to direct "Generation" for Embassy early in 1969. My own company, Compass Productions, is at work developing three novels, all for theatrical films.

But my love for television as a medium of expression is too great for me ever to neglect it completely. And I'll always be ready to come to its defense.

'Blondie' Harty talks about her gorilla lessons

By Louise Sweeney

Hollywood

This small, green-eyed, cat-boned blonde has a chameleon quality. She sits in the late afternoon sun surrounded by the jungle flowers and white iron tracery of the Beverly Hills Hotel terrace, and finally drops a remark that explains why.

"The left side of my face is comedy . . . the right side is drama," says Patricia Harty, the star of CBS's new comedy series "Blondie." Miss Harty is a semi-Method actress who talks casually about her gorilla lessons.

"I went to the zoo and picked the animal that was farthest away from me in personality," explains Miss Harty. "I saw the chimp and thought that's me, bubbly, energetic . . . so I decided to work instead on my opposite, the gorilla. That," she said from between definitely nonsimian jaws, "is the Method."

Hard to be sloppy

But you can't classify someone who says "I don't really believe in acting lessons" as a Method actress. Although she studied briefly with Sanford Meisner and audited classes at Lee Strasberg's Actor's Studio, Miss Harty says that "acting teachers got mad at me" until she met Irene Dailey. She studied for six months with Miss Dailey (a star of "The Subject was Roses") and from her learned how to be most unlike herself—how to act.

"I found it difficult to play a sloppy woman," sighs Miss Harty. So under Miss Dailey's direction she studied a part the opposite of her own personality—that of Martha in Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" and took daily gorilla lessons in New York's Central Park.

Which indicates that the new "Blondie" is not just a pretty piece of fluff who learned all her acting in shampoo commercials. "I have a particular way I want to play 'Blondie,' " she says firmly. "I have let my feelings be known. I don't want her to be a blonde, dumb girl. If they'd hand me a script with some dumb thing to say, I'd say, 'Hey, that's not what she's all about.' "

'I fell a lot'

"They pay an actor for creating character," she explains. "We're not hired just to say words. We have to form some kind of reality." Miss Harty has an acting challenge before her, hewing reality out of a comic-strip character married to a sandwich fetishist (Dagwood Bumstead, played by Will Hutchins).

But Miss Harty demonstrated her ability to create a believable character last year when she played the blonde "Occasional Wife" of a baby-food executive in the CBS series of the same name. That part, which featured mad dashes up and down a fire escape, brought her national prominence. (And a husband; she married her co-star Michael Callan.)

But the thing she remembers most vividly is: "I fell a lot. Dancers fall more than most people. Dancers don't know how to walk—when they're dancing, they're so in control of their bodies that when they're not dancing they don't know how to relax."

'I don't do that'

Miss Harty broke into show business at 16 as a dancer on the Perry Como show, eight years after her first public performance, an Indian dance at her father's Elks lodge (he paid her $1). Even before she graduated from high school in Miami at 16, she knew what she wanted.

She had two jobs after school in her senior year. After classes, she worked as a legal secretary. At night, she sang and danced at "the Moulin Rouge Room of a night club I can't remember," she recalls. "I used to bring my school books to work—I was taking a college-prep course—and do my homework between numbers, when it was quiet and the other girls weren't around. One night the owner came back and said, 'Why aren't you with the other girls?' I said 'Yeah—where do they go?' He said, 'They're mixing with the customers.' I said, 'Hey, I don't do that. I'm under age.' I was, too."

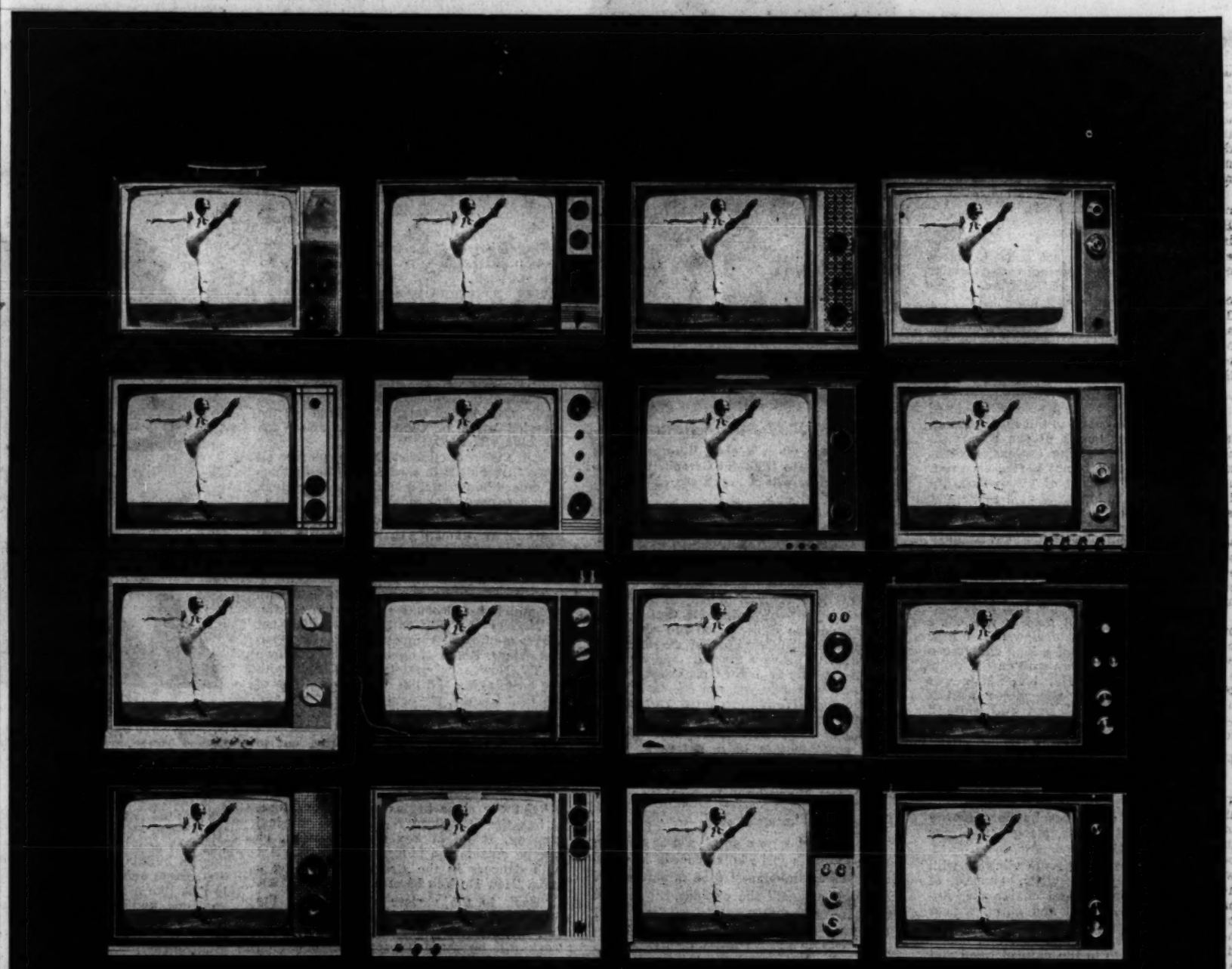
"I looked older when I was younger," she adds thoughtfully. By the time she was 18 she had a part in the Broadway musical "Fiorello."

'Worms are protein'

Somewhere in her successful career Miss Harty managed to find time to pile up several college courses at Columbia. "When I left New York I was midway into my second year, with a major in English and a minor in psychology. I'll probably take more courses out here at UCLA. I'm a real bug on words now. When I went to Fresno on a promotion tour I changed the copy because the meter of it was off."

Patricia Harty is also an enthusiastic fan of the Mets, homemade bread (she bakes her own in her Coldwater Canyon kitchen), Audrey Hepburn, and bass angling.

"I'm not going to do much fishing out here, though. Tried Lake Mead and Arrowhead, but they fish with cheese and marshmallows. It was disgusting. Get me a can of worms anytime. Worms are protein."



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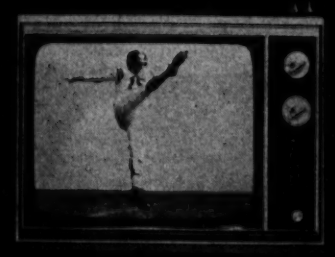

Above, The Baker, 19-inch (diag.) Super Screen portable lets you enjoy a brighter, wider, more rectangular TV picture. Model ZC-2

TV '68-'69

David Lachenbruch

New TV sets: 'three direct responses to consumer demands'

David Lachenbruch, editorial director of the trade publication Television Digest with Consumer Electronics, is also a free-lance writer on television, hi-fi, and other subjects in a field of growing interest to consumers. Here he surveys the new TV sets arriving with the new season of shows.

By David Lachenbruch

Roughly coinciding with the beginning of the new program season, the television manufacturing industry traditionally makes its own new start with complete lines of new models. Like the programs, some are really new, while others are warmed-over versions of last season's successes.

What's really new this year is largely confined to the areas of color TV, where the industry is aiming for its ninth consecutive year of record sales. The 1969 models incorporate three significant developments which have been direct responses to consumer demands: more portables, easier tuning, lower service costs.

The color portables have finally arrived en masse. Of course, there were a few last year—notably from General Electric, RCA, Sears Roebuck, and Zenith—excluding the relatively heavy 18-inch "portables." This year 14- and 15-inch (diagonal screen measurement) color portables bear more than a score of different brand names, and prices are down to an average starting point of about $300 (manufacturer's suggested list price).

Small-screen color

A new batch of even smaller portables is now arriving from Japan under the Panasonic, Toshiba, and Sears brands, with starting prices of roughly $250 to $270. The original small-screen color portable — and still the cheapest at less than $200—is General Electric's 10-inch Porta Color. First introduced two years ago, it has been redesigned this year and uses a new picture tube providing almost twice the amount of detail supplied by its relatively coarse-grained predecessor.

If 15 inches is too small and 18 inches too large for one's taste, an in-between 16-inch is scheduled for late-season introduction by Admiral, probably to be followed by sets of similar size from other manufacturers.

Despite the rash of new portables, the big-screen 23-inch console is expected to remain the most popular color set category in the foreseeable future. In the 1969 lines, major-brand color consoles start an average of nearly $40 lower than a year ago, at around $500. For those who want the biggest screen size without furniture, there are 23-inch table models starting at around $470. Going down in table-model screen size, 20-inchers come in at about $400, and 18-inch sets at $370.

Automatic fine tuning

Easier tuning could be the most important single technical improvement this year, principally as a result of the widespread adoption of automatic frequency control, sometimes called automatic fine tuning. This is an electronic circuit which locks the tuner to the incoming signal, keeping it constantly in proper fine tune adjustment, which is critical for a good color picture. In the 1969 models for the first time, AFC is available in relatively low-price territory on virtually all brands—although not on every model.

There's help on the way for viewers who live in areas served by UHF channels (14 through 83), in the form of tuners which can be pre-set to occupied channels, as well as remote-control units which tune UHF as well as VHF channels. Different versions of simplified UHF direct and/or remote tuning are found on some RCA, Magnavox, Motorola, and Zenith color sets.

King-sized warranty

Almost all the 1969 color sets come equipped with a new feature you can't see, but which could be an important money-saver. This is the king-sized warranty on the very expensive picture tube. Most manufacturers have doubled this guarantee to two years. Admiral has a three-year warranty. Although the standard practice is to guarantee the tube and parts (the latter for one year), labor for replacement isn't included. There are a few exceptions: General Electric, Magnavox, Sears, and Westinghouse pick up the complete repair tab for the first 90 days.

A two-year guarantee on all parts, including picture tube, comes with Motorola "Quasar" sets. The Quasars are the first solid-state modular color sets, in which transistors and other semiconductors replace all tubes (except picture tube). The chassis, which slides out in a drawer, consists of 10 circuit modules which may be replaced individually by the serviceman in case of trouble. Ailing modules are sent to the factory for repair.

Three-inch picture

For increased reliability, most other manufacturers are adding more transistors and reducing the tube quotient each year. The second all-solid-state color chassis is due from RCA this fall in some of its higher-priced sets.

In black-and-white television, the portable is increasing its dominance, and should represent about 90 percent of sales in the 1969 model year.

Two principal screen sizes, and about a dozen variations, make up this model year's offerings. The 12-inch and the 19-inch are now the most wanted black-and-white sizes. Below 12 inches, there's a large variety of semi-novelty models, ranging from a tiny three-inch-screen battery set to special desk-top receivers designed for the executive. Some of this year's mini-sets are combined with FM-AM radio, a few even incorporating audio tape players or phonographs.

Many of the smaller sets—12 inches or less—are transistorized and have provisions for playing from a 12-volt auto or boat battery or an optional rechargeable battery pack (generally around $30 extra) for viewing beyond line-cord reach. These transistor sets are priced this year at $99.95 and up. Plug-in black-and-whites start at around $75 for a nine-inch model, moving up to $90 to $100 or more for 12-inchers. In the 19-inch category, one can expect to pay $130 to $160, sometimes with a roll-about cart thrown in.

The big fad this year is the "sun screen," a transparent black plastic screen cover designed to enhance contrast when the set is viewed in bright light. The screens—most of them detachable—are featured in most American and imported monochrome lines.

There's no recorded case of anyone ever having watched a television set in full open sunlight, but it's nice to know the screen is there, anyway.

Talk with Miss Carroll

'Julia will live a TV people's life'

By Louise Sweeney

New York

Diahann Carroll normally has a voice like velour—but when the subject is TV and black reality the words turn hard, as though she had stones in her throat.

Miss Carroll is the star of the first TV series about a black family, NBC's situation comedy "Julia."

"Julia will live a TV people's life," says Miss Carroll, "out of the ordinary neighborhood situation. She's not living in a totally black community as I think most Negroes do. Her integrated building is indicative of the integrated life she leads.

'Watts ain't funny'

"Of course 'Julia' is not going to tell it like it is. . . . it's not dealing with Watts or Harlem. It's a comedy, and Watts *ain't* [she drops the word purposely] funny."

Then, defending her part in a series which doesn't deal with black realities, she adds: "But TV doesn't tell it like it is anywhere. I don't see any reality on TV series at all. I know a lot of white people, but I don't know any like the 'Beverly Hillbillies.' And I haven't seen any white people with pointed ears ['Star Trek'] even in the supermarket. I never knew a tennis player who went around the world solving espionage situations ['I Spy']. TV is not a real medium. And 'Julia' is a product of TV writing. TV is something to be looked at as a whole, not racially."

'Early bathrobe'

Diahann Carroll herself is a fascinating contrast to her TV role, that of an Air Force pilot's widow who works as an industrial nurse to support her young son. Miss Carroll is one of the night people; she came trailing into a 3 p.m. interview in her New York apartment wearing a long chartreuse peignoir over a nightgown with unruly white lace shoulder straps. Her black hair was tousled in soft curls. She glided past a "Yield Right of Way" sign and plunked herself down on a French provincial couch.

This daughter of a subway conductor and a practical nurse has come a long way from the Bronx. She grins about what she's wearing and calls the design "early bathrobe," but tucked away in her apartment is a closet full of clothes by her favorite designer, Donald Brooks, along with status Puccis and Norells.

Around her the living room vibrates with color: chrome yellow walls, touches of mauve pink, banana, and chartreuse. Antiques mix with crystal and glass, with a working fireplace, paintings by black artists, a walnut grand piano ("it was black, but I took it down to the natural wood and it's never sounded the same").

Off the living room is a dining room with a galaxy of fresh peonies and pink moiré chairs; Beyond the nail-polish red hall, a dark, brooding den done in blue plaid; Around her in the living room, her favorite things. An open bowl of potpourri petals, a crystal case for the Tony award she won in Richard Rodgers's "No Strings." Diahann Carroll puts her print on things. There's no confusing this apartment with the one in "Julia," done in Conrad Hilton modern.

A place to live

Although she's found a white brick house off Los Angeles's Benedict Canyon for the duration of the series, Miss Carroll is hanging on to her New York apartment, too. Even when you're a black star, it's not all that easy to find a place to live.

"It was a very depressing thought," she says, "when the last apartment was outgrown, to think of the humiliation of searching out a new one. I don't know anyone who doesn't feel the way I do. It's a very demeaning experience."

'A special inside humor'

. . . develops when a child lives with only one parent, says Diahann Carroll, who portrays a widow with a small son in "Julia."

Miss Carroll went on to explain that there is an informal grapevine for that reason, and people like Harry Belafonte are on it. "We call each other up and exchange information to prevent the hurt and humiliation. Sure, this is a very prejudiced country. But eventually you run across a building the tenants want to integrate, or one whose owner has never thought of it up till then." Miss Carroll's sprawling New York apartment is in a Riverside Drive building that wanted to integrate (playwright/cartoonist Jules Feiffer lives downstairs from Miss Carroll).

There's an 'excuse me'

"No, it's not a park day," she says, turning to the little girl who's bounced in wearing a yellow-and-blue striped minidress. "I call her Suzanne," she explained, "but her name is really Ottilie, after the first role I played on Broadway [in 'House of Flowers']." Seven-year-old Suzanne, her daughter by a former marriage, interrupts to ask where her French library book is. "There's an 'excuse me' that takes place," Miss Carroll scolds gently.

She talks about the parallels between her relationship with Suzanne and Julia's with her TV son Corey, played by Marc Copage. "The script by Hal Kanter [who created 'Julia' and wrote the radio series 'Beulah' as well as 'Amos 'n' Andy'] is very well written, with a maturity of relationship between the mother and the boy.

"When there's only one parent, there's a special inside humor. I've been the only one since Suzanne was less than a year old. . . .

"Marc is the greatest scene stealer in the world, with wonderful eyes and a naïveté, an innocence that disarms you. If I didn't love children I'd hit him," she kids, " 'cause he's so darling."

Will the real Robert Morse please sit down?

Hollywood

The maitre d' of the famous Beverly Hills restaurant should have known better. Stars are his business, just as crescent rolls and cracked ice are the waiters'.

"Table for who?" he said. "Just a minute please. Oh yes, this way, Mr. Morris."

Mr. Morris bounded in, seraphim grin on his face, cowlicked red hair almost in place, and ignored the blunder of the film-capital maitre d' who'd obviously never seen "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," "The Loved One," "A Guide for the Married Man," or "Where Were You When the Lights Went Out?"

Will the real Robert Morse please sit down? He did, with a squish of the leather-cushioned banquette, and ordered rare steak with asparagus hollandaise.

But it wasn't until the dessert menu appeared ("no thanks") that he began talking about his newest role as star of ABC's offbeat comedy-with-music series "That's Life." And then it was a performance.

"In a way it's a gimmick," he said with the guileless roll of the eyes that conned J. B. Biggley in "How to Succeed." "It's not really a musical comedy, not really a variety show. It's new, never been seen before on TV. Now, most variety shows begin with the host saying 'I'd like to introduce one of my best friends, my next-door neighbor and dear close pal, that wonderful . . . Bela Lugosi! . . . so will you give him a warm welcome, please. . . .' wild applause, cut to comic.

A Broadway feeling

"But our show begins with an overture, it has the Broadway feeling of a musical comedy. It might begin in the park, or maybe outside the Museum of Modern Art with dancers in the street. I'm singing a song, 'How Do You Meet a Girl?'

"Back to the variety show, where the dancers are dancing on garbage pails—last week they danced on ladders, next week it'll be through hoops, all of which has nothing to do with Bela Lugosi, nothing to do with the rest of the show, nobody cares, so people go to the icebox. . . .

"Meanwhile we finish our song, the girl [co-star E. J. Peaker] sings 'How Do You Meet a Boy?' and the audience is already involved in the story. . . . A man is sitting on a bench, reading the paper. The paper goes down. It's George Burns. He might do a monologue or a number or some lines like the stage manager in 'Our Town.'

"Or it might be, later on, in other shows, Peter Falk playing Gabriel or Buddy Hackett (bundled into a carriage) as a baby."

Robert Morse, dimples flashing, sings, mugs, cracks jokes, and would probably even dance his way through "That's Life" if he weren't sitting down.

Earlier this year TV pros dropped their jaws when they heard that "That's Life" had been sold to ABC without a pilot—without even a script. The Morse magic may have been partly responsible. He turned down 60 other TV offers until he heard about this one.

"Marvin Marx, head writer for Jackie Gleason for 17 years, dreamed it up," he explains. "I wanted to do something new and I thought if we're going to take a chance, let's go all the way."

A special studio

The star of "That's Life" says his comedy with music traces a couple from their early dating days through marriage, having a baby, buying a house — with music, of course. There'll be pop songs, Broadway hits, and plenty of original music composed for the show by new composers.

"It's a big-budget show, the equivalent of any variety show," Mr. Morse says, "We feel New York is the essence of the show — we wanted it to have its own look — not a 'Hollywood Palace' look or a 20th Century-Fox look or a 'Smothers Brothers' look — so they're building a special $750,000 studio at 81st Street and Broadway for us. It's going to look like a college theater, with a young audience, and it'll be quite exotic. . . ." (Removable seats will allow for extending the stage or creating a theater-in-the-round atmosphere.)

The first few shows, though, are being shot in Hollywood, a subject Robert Morse finds fascinating: "It's like a big Dixie cup out here, full of false chocolate sauce. California is one of the most fascinating states to watch. . . . A thought never gets over those mountains. The smog stops it. Few people read a sensible paper and get some news of the outside world. And people are terribly afraid to share out here, afraid to mix. In New York you go to a party and there are teachers, lawyers, actors, musicians, writers all together. Here they don't mix."

'It depends . . .

. . . on what success means to you," says Robert Morse, when asked if the boy from Newton, Mass., has succeeded in business without really . . . etc.

Not unexpectedly he adds; "I'm only renting out here. We've just bought a nine-room co-op in New York on 91st Street off Fifth so my wife [Carole D'Andrea Morse] and I can send the children [Andrea, Robin, Hilary] to the Emerson School."

At first 'a little ugly'

In addition to his new TV show, Mr. Morse will soon be appearing in another film, the Peace Corps picture "Don Quixote U.S.A." This versatile actor, who molded his role in "How to Succeed" on "a cartoonlike character," says that each new part looks "a little ugly," a little rough at the beginning, "but tomorrow it will unfold if you're working in the right way."

Has Robert Morse—a movie-house owner's son from Newton, Mass., an ex-Fuller Brush man and Schrafft cookie salesman—succeeded in business without really trying?

"It depends on what success means to you," he says. "I have so much I have to slap my face and say hey! look what you already have. But success for me is not another car or three more suits."

Mr. Morse equates success with an understanding of himself, an inner peace. "I believe there is a greater being than myself, someone I can turn to. . . . Without the knowledge of that I would in some way be lost, looking or searching. It gives me at times peace, makes me able to listen more, to have more patience and an understanding of myself."

L. S.

Double 'Ironside'

The television series "Ironside," usually an hour, will run two hours on Thursday, Sept. 26. The program will preempt the regularly scheduled "Daniel Boone." Guests on the program will include Joseph Cotten, Troy Donahue, Lilia Skala, and Andrew Prine.

Artists, issues, and TV

Hollywood

Hollywood writers for television and radio, members of the Writers Guild of America, have adopted resolutions urging curbs on TV violence.

After lengthy debate, they accepted recommendations of a committee the guild set up in Hollywood following the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy. Its charge was to determine television's responsibility for social violence.

Hollywood TV network spokesmen assure guild members that they're extremely conscious of the violence factor as a danger. At the recent meeting when writers adopted the resolutions, many expressed doubts that the networks really mean business. They also blamed themselves for falling into the trap of writing violence into scripts because it is often easier to do so than to write a good story.

♦ ♦ ♦

There will be an increased number of black faces on TV this season. And broadcasters are under pressure from the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists to hire more minority group members.

Several reports have been critical of TV hiring practices—reports by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, the New York State Human Rights Commission, the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission. AFTRA's drive for change grows out of a resolution adopted at its recent convention in New Orleans.

K. H.

'Secret of Michelangelo'

"The Secret of Michelangelo: Every Man's Dream" will be seen on ABC on Dec. 5. The program, narrated by Christopher Plummer and Zoe Caldwell, will study the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome.

One among seven . . .

. . . new adventure series this fall will be ABC's "Here Come the Brides," starring Robert Brown (center), with Bobby Sherman (left) and David Soul co-starring as his brothers.

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How congressmen rate Johnson

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The impact of President Johnson on this convention is the great uncertainty here.

His power to shape events, by implication if not by express action, is measured by the size of the man himself.

On the eve of this gathering, The Christian Science Monitor asked all members of Congress to rate President Johnson, as his administration appears near its end.

From 300 answers—with good representation from both Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives—there was a 3-to-1 rejection of the rating of "great."

Nearly half of these senators and representatives found the President "excellent" or "good" while the remainder rated him "average," "below average," or "poor."

On foreign affairs the lawmakers were more than 2 to 1 on the side of rating the President average to below average to poor. Of these, 65 said he was below average; 74 said he was poor.

Score improved

On domestic matters the response divided evenly between those who thought the President should be rated excellent or good and those who gave him an average, below average, or poor rating. Eighty-nine members of Congress said the President had performed in an "excellent" manner on domestic issues.

- "Lyndon Johnson would have been 'great' but for the Vietnam war." This is the single, most frequent comment.
- President Johnson's inability to unite the people and inspire confidence was frequently described as a failing.
- Many of those who responded said they felt that political motivations too often determined the President's actions.
- Many members of Congress lauded his domestic programs, although some decried them as "socialistic."

The survey was done on an anonymous basis—to avoid comments and ratings that might have had political motivations.

A sampling of the comments follows:

"Johnson would have been a 'great' President were it not for Vietnam. Some of it was inherited and not his fault. However, a 'great' stateman would have found an answer. On domestic issues he has been superb."

"Lacks sincerity. Has been on both sides of most domestic issues, and makes no move without political motivation. The public resents his attempt to rewrite history at their expense."

"While there might be agreement as to his objective, his method of attaining it (too clever, too subtle, too dramatic) caused people to question even the objective."

"The President's credentials as a great domestic President are beyond question and if he is successful in bringing the Soviet Union to the threshold of disarmament or beyond, he will merit the same standing in international affairs. Certainly he has already made a strong start in the nuclear treaties thus far adopted. Peace in Vietnam would, of course, be the capstone of his achievements."

"I feel that Lyndon Johnson has had some bad advice and advisers in foreign policy and especially Vietnam. He has not provided the proper leadership in fighting crime and in urban redevelopment.

"Had he remained the LBJ we had in the Senate he would have been a truly great President; instead he was not firm enough and tried too hard to appease the Eastern liberal. I'm disappointed in his quitting and this Fortas thing."

"I think his performance has been magnificent; but, like Truman, he has had a rough time from the media, the academic world, and, of course, the public. In a few years, everyone will be agreeing he was very good."

"He achieved many things legislatively but in four years destroyed the greatest national consensus in history."

"But for the war in Vietnam, he would have been a great President."

"Your classifications lack adequate descriptive 'slots' below poor for one who has socialized our nation."

"President Johnson serving under the most difficult circumstances ever prevailing in the history of our nation, both internationally and domestic, has in my judgment performed in a manner of excellence, always reflecting absolute recognition of a president's responsibility."

"His drive to improve education throughout the nation will be recognized and appreciated in the years ahead. His war on poverty was a rude awakening to many complacent individuals, and while opposed by some, it, too, will pay dividends to our nation in the future."

President Johnson was a great politician in that he influenced legislators to accept his opinions. He did great harm with his emphasis on welfare rather than self-improvement."

"President Johnson was caught in the cross-currents of history—in the Vietnam morass, not of his own making, and in the urban crisis, an explosion which could have occurred under any president. His record of legislative accomplishments is incomparable, and his absolute dedication and devotion to world peace stands out despite the Vietnam situation which he inherited."

"The President is a strong person; but too often he has been wrong. He has tried too hard; but too few people have wanted to follow him. His big failure has been his inability to get Congress, or the American people, to believe in him. And, mind you, this is a big failing.

"His record speaks for itself. We have less friends in the world; we are in a fiscal crisis; inflation; breakdowns in law and order; a war in which he has lost the confidence of the American people. In general he has not been a leader."

"President Johnson in my opinion will be reported in the annals of history as an astute political, a powerful majority leader of the Senate, a very hardworking individual, a courageous and conscientious president. However, his handling of the war cannot be regarded as any great accomplishment."

"Probably the worst president in our history."

"In my opinion a president's first responsibility is to unite the people of this country. I think that President Johnson has chosen not to seek reelection not because his foreign policy has failed, or because his domestic policy has failed, but more important because he has failed to unify and unite our citizens in time of crisis."

"For a Southern politician, Lyndon Johnson has exerted a great amount of courage in initiating bold and new social programs. In this respect he must be considered a strong president. However, his prosecution of the Vietnam war is inexcusable."

"It appears to me that Mr. Johnson has been troubled and handicapped in his present role as President with his past and his "bringing up" in government in that there he was a master politician. Now firm decisions are needed, not political dealings."

"Political factors have dominated in the President's decisions. This in a very real sense has contributed to a record in which party has been put ahead of country in far too many instances. Crime has not been firmly fought.

"It seems to me that one theory LBJ has surely disproved is that 'government by consensus' could work at a time when true national leadership was needed as never before!"

"History will rate him as one of our most outstanding presidents in one of the most difficult times in our history."

"Things couldn't be worse!"

"LBJ has not provided leadership. He apparently is not an administrator as evidenced by our loss of prestige, our floundering in foreign policy, etc."

"On domestic matters, LBJ ranks superb. His administration is flawed by one fatal, catastrophic decision: to escalate Vietnam in 1965."

"In my opinion, President Johnson will rank as one of the greatest of the last 20 presidents. The transition from the administration of the late President Kennedy to that of President Johnson was smooth and tranquil. President Johnson has been responsible for more meaningful legislation to assist and help in relieving the problems of the people. When his critics are forgotten, his name will rest in the hall of fame for humanitarian endeavors."

"I would term him great were it not for the tragedy of Vietnam which, of course, is one of the central issues of his administration."

"Has divided the American people."

"His tragic Vietnam blunder has cost him, in my opinion, any claim to greatness which he might otherwise have had."

"Foreign affairs and Vietnam prevent the classification of great."

"History will record that with all his faults, some of them indeed very large, that Lyndon Baines Johnson has done his best at all times and that his record of accomplishment both at home and abroad rank him among our greatest Presidents."

"Johnson is one of those Presidents, like Harry Truman, who probably will be judged more kindly by history than by their contemporary critics. Despite his great breakthrough in social legislation, however, Johnson's place in history seems likely to be decided by the ultimate success or failure of his Southeast Asia policy.

"The President has been a victim of his political ambitions. He did that which he believed politically expedient, regardless of convictions."

"Principal objections is his 'end justifies means' philosophy, his lack of candor, his consensus leadership, and the lack of confidence generated by his uninspired administration."

"History may recognize him as courageous and great."

"If peace comes to Vietnam before Mr. Johnson retires, he will then have a much better standing in history."

"President Johnson would undoubtedly have gone down in history as one of our greatest presidents if he had not betrayed his pledges, made repeatedly during his election campaign of 1964, that he would not send American boys to fight a ground war on the continent of Asia where Asian boys should be doing the fighting."

"President Johnson has given us a valuable leadership in a time of local-national-world tensions. His programs for progress—and I trust for peace with justice—will loom large in history."

"Personality detracts from accomplishment."

By Billie Roos

Sailing the hard way

Racing a sailboat is a demanding task in any situation, but the landbound skippers of these craft can't even put a hand to the tiller. These model boats are being raced by their young owners on Redd's Pond in Marblehead, Mass.

Computer aids Kansas City police setup

By the Associated Press

Kansas City

The Kansas City Police Department has unveiled what it called the nation's most advanced computer-based police information system.

Chief Clarence M. Kelley said the automated law-enforcement response team (ALERT) will eliminate many man-hours of work and could save an officer from going unwarned into a dangerous situation.

The network will keep records and relay in a few seconds information on stolen vehicles, wanted persons, aliases used by criminals, current lists of fugitives, crime-reporting statistics, as well as handle police-department personnel records and inventory control.

Officials cited this instance of how the system will work:

A patrolman radios the license number of a car under observation. The police dispatcher feeds the automobile's license number into the computer, which replies in seconds with the car's registration, whether the owner is wanted by police or considered dangerous, or whether the car is stolen.

Warnings relayed

The dispatcher radios the information to the officer, including a warning if a potentially dangerous person is involved. The patrolman thus is prepared in case of trouble.

"Advance, timely information can mean the difference between life and death for an officer in the field," said Chief Kelley.

"A patrolman using his radio or a telephone can use ALERT to determine whether he is dealing with a potentially lethal situation," he said.

The chief said the computer system will enable an officer to check out up to 25 vehicles in the time it formerly took to check one by a manual search of records.

Chief Kelley said the Kansas City computer is compatible with the FBI's National Crime Information Center in Washington. Kansas City police hope to add a direct link between the two systems to further speed flow of information.

Young convicts increase

By the Associated Press

Washington

About half the inmates of federal prisons are 17 to 28 years of age.

Myrl E. Alexander, director of the Bureau of Prisons, voices concern over the increase in young violators. He reports the number of prisoners has begun to rise after a six-year decline.

Mr. Alexander emphasizes new rehabilitation programs in the prisons with special attention on education. He says: "It's these kids we have to reach. We must intervene in their criminal careers."

Atlantic salmon decline

The Atlantic salmon has diminished in recent years. It once was so plentiful that some indentured servants in the 1700's demanded contracts specifying that they would not be forced to eat salmon more than three times a week.

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She's classified as high camp

By Cindy Adams
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Suddenly, the big sellers among pop posters are "high camp" posters which feature yesteryear favorites — Charlie Chaplin, W. C. Fields, Jean Harlow, and huge blowups of "Little Miss Marker," corkscrew curls and all. One series getting a play is of the movie star of the silent days, Carmel Myers.

"I realize I'm being classified as 'high camp' now, but it doesn't offend me. In fact, I love it," Miss Myers said, smiling.

"Today's kids aren't really making fun of me by blowing up my silent film stills into these ultra hep modern posters. I consider that they dig my type. You can't fool them. From my photos they can sense that mine was a rebellious spirit. They can just feel that I was sympatico with their social revolution years and years before it began."

We were in Bookmasters, a shop catering to psychedelia. Behind us hung a black and white poster of Miss Myers from her "Ben Hur" days wherein, circa early 1920's, she costarred with Francis X. Bushman and Ramon Navarro.

"See, look at this," exclaimed Miss Myers, thumping it to prove her point. "In it I'm wearing an obvious wig featuring a way-out hairdo with allover curls. Well, isn't that just what's 'in' today? I'm also wearing lots of beads and necklaces and rings. Isn't that what's in style today?

"Besides, I did things that were equally as wild and wacky as what youngsters are doing nowadays.

"I stand solidly with today's teen-agers in spirit because I was every bit as free-swinging when I was their age. That's why my posters are popular."

Some 40 years later Miss Myers, now Mrs. Al Schwalberg, is married to a film executive and living in Manhattan's high rent district. The day I interviewed the president of Carmel Myers, Inc., a company which manufactures men's colognes, she was chic and trim in her size 12 suit by Jo Copeland. Her jazzy Kenneth Lane jewelry and buckles on her shoes prove she's still "with it."

Two other posters caught her attention. One, with John Barrymore from the film, "Beau Brummel," and the other, a scene from "A Society Sensation," with Valentino.

"The first time I worked with him," she said with a grin, "he was still being billed as Rudolph D. Valentino. I went to Carl Laemmle, the head of Universal, and I said, 'This young Italian is very good. He's going to be a big star. I suggest you put him under contract.'

"Well, Mr. Laemmle just peered at me, then he patronizingly patted me on the head and yawned. 'Listen, little girl,' he said, 'go back and play with your dolls. This kid is getting a hot $75 a week and we can always get him for the same salary.' It happened that Rudy's next film was "The Four Horsemen,' and he wasn't quite available for that same salary ever again.

"It was Rudy who inadvertently put me in the men's cologne business. He was one of the first male stars to use perfume. He used to have a secret recipe made from Italian roots because he thought this particular extract made him seem more romantic. He called it 'Formale.' That same formula is now my biggest seller.

"So, you can see that the same look, the same aura, the same mystique with which I was associated 40 years ago is still in vogue. I guess you could say I'm still 'with it.'"

Bygone?

In a Manhattan bookshop, silent film star Carmel Myers gazes at black and white poster of herself in "Ben Hur." She costarred with Francis X. Bushman and Ramon Navarro in the early '20's.

WOMEN TODAY

Four in the spotlight

As the Democratic convention opens in Chicago the following women will be in the spotlight as wives of the four leading contenders: Muriel Humphrey, Abigail McCarthy, Eleanor McGovern, and Virginia Maddox.

By the Associated Press
Chicago

Thirty-two years ago, Muriel Buck would have been terrified by it all:

The bright lights and bands, the parades, the cheering, hand clapping crowds—and she right there in the center, wife of the main attraction, Democratic front-runner Hubert H. Humphrey.

Shortly, on Sept. 3, Muriel Buck and Hubert H. Humphrey will have been married 32 years and Mrs. Humphrey freely concedes it has taken her all of those 32 years to prepare herself for these days.

"What a privilege it would be to be the First Lady," she says. "Being with the First Lady and the President has given us a tremendous insight into the job.

"But I'm not going to face it that way. We do have to remember, you know, that I'm not campaigning for me to be the First Lady. I'm campaigning for Humphrey to be President."

And that, she says, she will do with enthusiasm.

"I will enjoy it," she says, "as long as I'm part of the real campaign, discussing the issues."

This presidential race was something Abigail McCarthy never wanted to get into. A challenge had to be presented to President Johnson, she said, but she didn't want her husband to be the one to issue it.

Mrs. McCarthy is an old hand at political campaigning. She has been at her husband's side through 20 years of it.

Although politics has been her second career, she refuses to allow it to interfere with her family. Mrs. McCarthy eased up a bit on campaigning this year, appearing when necessary during her husband's primary forays across the nation but spending most of her time at home.

"I have an obligation to the children to keep the home going," Mrs. McCarthy explained. And yet she is not necessarily an advocate of stay-at-home mothers.

"The basic conflict is not 'should mothers be outside the home?' " she says. "They are outside the home. The basic conflict is adjusting the emphasis to the rhythm of women's lives.

"If all the women qualified to do so were working on the city's problems, I think th y could be solved very soon. Our housekeeping extends beyond our doors."

She met Eugene McCarthy when both were teaching high school in Mandan, N.D., and during their early married lives, Mrs. McCarthy recalls, they lived in a Quonset hut. They now live in a four-story Washington home once owned by columnist Walter Lippmann.

She used to be just the wife of the junior senator from South Dakota whose telephone number was listed in the directory.

Not so any more.

Eleanor McGovern is suddenly the wife of a serious presidential candidate. She has acquired her own press secretary, a contingent of Secret Service men, and an unlisted phone number. Life for the petite blonde will never be quite the same again. Mrs. McGovern's close friends say the decision made by Sen. George S. McGovern (D) to actively seek the Democratic presidential nomination caught his wife completely by surprise.

It's a new kind of life for Mrs. McGovern, who was born Eleanor Stegeberg and grew up on a farm in Sanborn County near Woonsocket, S.D.

She met George McGovern at Woonsocket High School under less than ideal conditions. She and a girl friend won over two boys from Mitchell High School in a debate on the question of whether the United States should form an alliance with Great Britain. One of the boys was George McGovern. They were married Oct. 31, 1943, after both attended Dakota Wesleyan University.

Virginia Cox Maddox will never forget her 49th birthday—Aug. 17, 1968. That was the day her husband, Gov. Lester Maddox, announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for president of the United States.

Georgia's First Lady, the former Virginia Cox, in 32 years of marriage to the Governor, has always been an active partner. Although she admits that her knowledge of her husband's many interests is not always complete, this has not prevented her from participating and working with him.

Mrs. Maddox has little time for hobbies or interests other than home and work. "I've worked since our second child was born," she said. "And my husband has always kept me busy with his extra interests."

Recalling the many years she worked at the family's restaurant, the Pickrick, she seemed elated at the prospects of someone else doing the cooking. "It's wonderful, I'll have more time now," she said.

Maddox closed the restaurant in 1964 rather than accept integration and opened a furniture store where Mrs. Maddox now works when time permits.

The Maddoxes have four children: the eldest daughter Mrs. Donald Densmore of Sandy Springs, Virginia, Lester Jr., and Larry.

Theme of artwork is brotherhood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

A first attempt to join Arab and Israeli children from within territory held by Israel resulted in 105 original paintings, all of which had one theme: Brotherhood.

Dorothy Silverstone, an American who is international chairman of the Cultural Center for Youth in Jerusalem, explained it to me:

"Many Arab and Israeli children were thrown together in shelters during the six-day war. Immediately afterward, in August, 1967, Israel's Minister of Education conceived the idea for these future world leaders to now sit side by side in an atmosphere of love.

"Museums in Haifa, Nazareth, and Tel Aviv opened their doors to a thousand Jewish and Arabic youngsters between the ages of seven and 14. . . . They were given paint pots and invited to paint on the subject of peace."

"At the initial meeting," said Israel's Consul General Mike Arnon, "there were no means of communication through common language. Some inner impulse drove a little girl from the Jordanian village of Beit Zafafa to place herself shyly next to a little girl who had spent her whole eight years of life in a kibbutz. After some time, tentative signs of communication began to be seen.

Alongside a dome-capped Arab house appeared a red-roofed Jewish home with a smiling face at the window.

"Here" is 57th Street's Whitehouse Gallery whose walls this month proudly display this exhibit. One colorful work, entitled "Friendship," depicts an Arab child partially hidden behind a palm tree and a Hebrew child hidden behind another, their hands extended in friendship.

When the collection was judged in Jerusalem, Mrs. Levi Eshkol, wife of Israel's Prime Minister, awarded the prizes. One prize winner, hanging high on the gallery's walls, pictures ammunition boxes on which are painted in Hebrew letters "Shalom" and in Arabic letters "Salaam," the words for peace.

It took Mrs. Silverstone, whose husband, Murray, is in the motion picture business, to decide that these seedlings of brotherhood can only flower by "hitting the road." So, following their unveiling in Jerusalem, next stop was New York to be followed by other key cities throughout the United States and then to other countries, other continents and, finally, back home again.

C. A.

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Associated Press Wirephoto

High trials

The United States Olympic track and field trials will be held at an elevation of 7,377 feet on this specially constructed area at South Lake Tahoe, Calif. The competitions begin Sept. 6 and run through the 17th.

'Linda Tuero has great potential'

By Alan Grayson
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

The United States has a tremendous crop of fine young women tennis players these days. Yet with the odd exceptions, it seems as if when you've seen one, you've seen them all.

There's a basic monotony of style about their play.

"I think too many people are trying to teach girls to play tennis like a man," volunteered Doris Hart, "and I don't think this is possible. A lot of girls seem overanxious, they don't have too much patience. They want to get the point over too quickly. They want to hit too big, without trying to maneuver.

Few older players

"I've seen girls play matches and it seems as if they've got only one thing on their mind," she continued. "They serve and come to the net, even when they get passed every time, instead of staying back and scrambling around trying to maneuver a few points. They're all trying to emulate Billie Jean King.

"You never hear them come off court after they've lost and say: 'I didn't play too well. But at least I scrambled around there and made her work for her win.' "

This is the voice of authority. Miss Hart was the Australian women's champion in 1949, won the Wimbledon title in 1951, the French title in 1952, and reigned as the United States champion in 1954 and 1955. She's now a professional and is coach of the United States Wightman Cup team.

"It sort of runs in cycles when you have a lot of good young players," Doris pointed out. "It did when I played. A while back we had a bit of a lull, but now there's a group of at least eight American girls all of whom are quite promising and are doing well.

"Of course," she added, "there aren't too many older women playing these days. That's another reason some of these juniors look so good. They're really playing mostly against girls of their own age. Apart from Margaret Court of Australia and Maria Bueno of Brazil the oldest top-rank player in the Nationals here is probably Tory Fretz —and she's only 26."

Despite their promise, there's no guarantee who'll actually go farthest. There's quite a substantial dropout rate from the circuit of youngsters who seem to have wonderful potential.

"It's hard to pinpoint the girls who really have a future," Miss Hart reflected. "The whole cycle is so different from when I played. I remember when I was a junior it was a great honor to play in the National championships. Today it's not considered that way. You don't have to qualify to get in the way we did.

Champion's qualifications

"Maybe the young players get more discouraged than we did," she added. "They're losing to girls of their own age—players they think they should beat. And they all seem to feel so much pressure about earning their ranking they don't enjoy their tennis as much as they should."

Miss Hart was critical of the system which allowed the top-ranking United States woman, Nancy Richey, to avoid playing in the national championships. She feels it's a bad example to set younger players. And it's also discouraging when they are denied the opportunity of meeting the No. 1 player in tournaments.

Kristy Pigeon is the hottest of the young Americans at the moment. Her booming serve and hefty hitting won her both the Wimbledon and United States junior titles. But Miss Hart sees a big future for the girl who lost to Miss Pigeon in the final of the latter tournament.

"I think Linda Tuero has great potential," she said. "I think she's learned a lot this summer, and I hope when she gets home she'll work more on a forcing game, because at the moment she plays strictly from the backcourt.

"But she's got a lot of grit and fight, and she's very determined," Miss Mart enthused. "I'd say she has more potential than Peaches Bartkowicz [three-time United States junior titlist] had at the same age. Linda has all the qualifications it takes to become a champion."

Sports briefs

Diving

Long Beach, Calif.

Ann Peterson of Bellevue, Wash., totaled 319.17 points and won the women's 10-meter platform diving competition at the U.S. Olympic trials.

Yachting

Rye, N.Y.

Garry Corwin of the host American Yacht Club finished fifth, four, first, and third on Long Island Sound to capture the 420-class national singlehanded championship with 12¾ points.

'Old Satch' belongs in baseball shrine

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

SPORTS

The Atlanta Braves are being applauded throughout baseball for signing the once-great pitcher, Satchel Paige.

Some charge, of course, that the Braves had public relations in mind when they did it a few weeks ago. But there was a definite humanitarian touch also.

And this brings up another point.

Those who were on the scene when Ted Williams was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown a while back will be a long time forgetting one comment he made. "I hope," the Boston star said, "that the doors to the Hall of Fame will soon be opened to great Negro stars like Satchel Paige and Josh Gibson, because they belong here."

That may not be the exact wording, but Ted got the point across. And there were many who agreed.

The Baseball Writers' Association has stretched the rules before, why not again —especially in the case of the popular Paige, a player who is a legend in his time?

Barred from baseball at the height of his career by the color of his skin, Paige pitched in villages and towns all over North America. Not even Babe Ruth was better known. Satchel's lanky, uniformed figure would add a special sentimental touch to the Cooperstown shrine. It is something the writers should consider.

♪ ♪ ♪

Almost unnoticed was a recent meeting in St. Louis, out of which came word that minor-league baseball will have three triple-A circuits in 1969, a step back in the right direction.

It has been six seasons since the collapse of the American Association, leaving the Pacific Coast and International Leagues as the only minors at the three-A level.

Next year there will be a new Midwest circuit, located in the approximate area of the old defunct AA. The move was triggered by the expansion of the major-league map to 24 teams.

Under the new setup, each National and American League club will have representation in triple-A, a playing level considered to be just below the majors. Triple-A today isn't what triple-A used to be. But, then, nothing is in baseball.

However, a third AAA group is a forward step in the rebuilding of the minor-league structure.

The Pacific Coast League, which has lost Seattle to the American League and San Diego to the National in recent expansion, will scale down to eight teams. The International will stay at eight. The new midwest circuit will probably have six. That totals only 22. But the expansion teams will operate on a share-cropping plan, with Montreal and Kansas City getting together at one triple-A station and Seattle and San Diego at another.

♪ ♪ ♪

There is a strict rule in baseball that any player putting a hand on an umpire isn't long for this game. But apparently the rule doesn't work both ways.

A writer who thought he had seen about everything in baseball saw what he considers an unusual sight recently at Shea Stadium, New York. He saw Shag Crawford, a respected and capable National League umpire, put his hand on a ballplayer—and get away with it.

Crawford was noted putting his hand on the catcher's back in the process of crouching behind the plate to call pitches. Shag did it on every pitch and the catcher didn't protest.

It develops that Crawford—and one other NL arbiter as well—steadies himself into a crouching position by taking a light hold on the catcher. Most catchers do not mind. If one does, Crawford refrains. The practice is not recommended, however, for young umpires.

Utah State's Olsen 'strong like an ox'

By Harry Molter
Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Logan, Utah

On the practice football field here at Utah State coaches have put up one of those "torture" devices designed to help make better football players out of perspiring linemen.

It is a series of criss-crossed ropes held about four feet above the ground. Under this covering aspiring All-America tackles and guards practice their moves and make their blocks and tackles—and beware the 230 pounder who stands up when he should crouch low. When you do that for 20 to 25 minutes a session you begin to get the right idea.

The Utah State player who could benefit the most from this practice device is Phil Olsen, a 6ft., 4in., 255-pound defensive end. He is the younger brother of all-pro tackle Merlin Olsen of the Los Angeles Rams. And he is determined to make good on his own, not on the name Olsen.

'Learn to keep low'

"If Phil can learn to keep low when he plays he could become one of the country's outstanding defensive players," says Coach Chuck Mills. "Last year he had the bad habit of standing up to see what was going on. Too often he got cut down at the knees and this minimized his other assets."

Olsen's "other assets" include:

Speed—"He moves with the quickness and agility of a 210-pound linebacker. We moved him from middle guard last year to defensive end this fall to take advantage of his speed," says Coach Mills.

Strength—"Like an ox," says Harvey Kirkpatrick, the Utag sports information director.

Dedication—"He has the desire to excel and the determination to work at it," says Coach Mills.

In recent years Utah State has gained two important distinctions in major-college football ranks. During the eight years of the 1960's the Utags have compiled a 58 won, 19 lost, 3 tied record—best among the nation's major independent schools and seventh best in the nation. They won the national scoring title two of those years, finished second once and were eight or better three other years.

60 pro contracts

Utah State also has earned the reputation as a breeding ground for professional football players. In the past eight years nearly 60 Utag athletes have signed contracts with pro teams in the United States and Canada. Last season, for example, there were 10 former Utag players in the National Football League, seven in the American Football League, six in the Canadian League, and five in the Continental League.

Six new players were drafted from last year's Utah State team which finished with a 7-2-1 record. Four of them reported to NFL teams this season — halfback MacArthur Lane to the St. Louis Cardinals, linebacker Joe Forzani to the Philadelphia Eagles, kicker Jim Murphy to the Chicago Bears, and back Ocie Austin to the Baltimore Colts. Defensive lineman Bill Staley, an All-American selection last fall, reported to the new Cincinnati Bengals of the American Football League while Gerald Watson was to join the Calgary Stampeders in Canada.

This year the pro scouts are looking at seniors like flanker back Mike O'Shea, who averaged 14 yards per catch on 41 pass receptions last fall, and defensive safety Chuck Detwiler.

Vermont gun laws under cross fire

Last of four articles on gun-control legislation in New England—pressures for and against, current action, and the regional nature of the issue.

By David England
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Vermont is pinned down in a cross fire of criticism over its gun-control laws and this may, in time, stop the gun "smuggling" from that state to its neighbors.

Not only is Massachusetts applying all the pressure it can on its sister state, but Canada has become increasingly interested in the gun shops of the Green Mountains.

The Canadians have very stiff gun laws. All firearms must be registered with the provincial government by gun dealers. Buyers are required to get two permits, one to buy and another to carry. And if they want to sell their weapons, they must obtain another permit to sell it and only to someone with a permit to buy.

Chief Inspector Maurice Vadeboncoeur of the Montreal Police Department said that for the past four months the department has been tracing the origin of guns found on captured felons or at the scene of crimes.

Gun traffic slowed

Some were stolen and not reported as such because they were not registered when Canada's registration laws went into effect. "Where they are new weapons, they come from the states," he said, and mentioned Burlington, Vt., as a major source.

He added, however, that through the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, customs authorities on both sides, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police the gun traffic into Montreal is being slowed.

Vermont State's Attorney Patrick Leahey (D) of Burlington, a possible contender for state attorney general this fall, confirmed that Burlington police have been checking the records of local gun dealers periodically for Canadian authorities. He described it as "a very serious problem."

"One or two times a week they [Montreal police] pick up someone with a Vermont pistol on them," he said.

Mr. Leahey said that "once the hysteria dies down," the state might get some additional gun-control legislation. Right now, anyone over 16 can buy a long gun and carry a concealed weapon in Vermont. The age limit is 17 for pistols. He said both these provisions probably will be strengthened.

Sen. James Jeffords (R) of Rutland, a declared candidate for attorney general, said there is a "good chance" the Legislature will enact "some new legislation" on gun control. He said his platform calls for providing assistance to sister states in enforcing their gun laws.

He suggested this might take the form of requiring nonresidents to show permission of their resident state to buy a gun, or reporting to interested states all purchases made by their residents in Vermont.

This latter provision has a loophole, he warned. Potential owners could get middlemen to purchase weapons for them.

Rep. Francis R. Peisch of Burlington called the chance for more legislation "lousy."

Registration opposed

"It's a joke," he said, "the amount of interest that goes on here over fish and game. When I came to the Legislature three sessions ago, the Legislature was setting the hunting season."

Rep. Emory A. Hebard (R) of Glover, a candidate for the State Senate who is "opposed to any registration whatsoever," said that the only threat to continuation of present policies is the candidacy for governor of the present Attorney General, James L. Oaks, a Republican. Mr. Oakes is an advocate of more gun control.

"If we have a governor somewhat on the conservative side," he said, "then I think we could defeat the bill."

The Legislatures of Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire will not meet before next January. There will be elections in all three states this fall, but no major shakeups are expected in the membership of those groups.

Meanwhile, Massachusetts officials — armed with a brand new gun law reputed to be the nation's strictest—wait for other states to determine whether the commonwealth will have really effective gun control.

It could be a long seige.

New president named at Columbia U

By the Associated Press

New York

Dr. Grayson Kirk, a major target of the seven-week student rebellion at Columbia University last spring, has retired as president of the Ivy League school.

Dr. Kirk said in a letter to the president of the board of trustees that "as was fully foreseen at the time, the policies adopted last spring to deal with our student difficulties have evoked campus controversy.

"It is possible, therefore, that my retirement at this time might help to ensure the prospect of more normal university operations during the coming academic year."

The trustees named Dr. Andrew W. Cordier, dean of the School of International Affairs, as acting president.

Dr. Kirk succeeded Dwight D. Eisenhower as Columbia president in 1953.

Dr. Cordier is a former undersecretary of the United Nations, where he served as an adviser, parliamentarian, and troubleshooter.

Mark Rudd, who spearheaded the campus rebellion which began in late April, said Dr. Kirk's retirement did not satisfy the demands of the students and declared the university would have difficulty resuming normal operations in the fall.

Mr. Rudd, with about a dozen other members of the Students for a Democratic Society, stood outside the Columbia University Club on West 43rd Street as the retirement was announced. They were barred from entering.

He said Dr. Cordier reflected the same "unsatisfactory" views of the university.

Another student spokesman said Dr. Kirk's retirement "doesn't change the nature of the university. It was never a personal thing between us and Kirk."

The SDS demands, which sparked the rebellion, included abandonment of Columbia's plans to build an $11.5 million gymnasium in Morningside Park, and an end of the institution's association with the Institute for Defense Analysis.

Johnson signs highway bill

By the Associated Press

Austin, Texas

President Johnson has signed into law legislation authorizing a $21 billion national highway program over the next six years and expanding the interstate expressway system.

The measure provides $12.3 billion in new money for the Interstate and other federal-aid roads and also allocates about $9 billion of previously voted funds.

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Stock quotes at home

Wife can slave over hot ticker

By Frederick H. Guidry

Business and financial writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the images of Wall Street one of the hardiest is that of the millionaire bending anxiously over ticker tape, which curls out of a sort of inverted goldfish bowl and spells out a tale of fabulous success or sudden ruin.

Now Trans-Lux Corporation aims to put everyone in this glamorous picture. This fall the company will begin delivery of its Personal Ticker to all sorts of people wanting a ready answer to the question: "What's the market doing?"

A splashy advertising campaign in mid-July dangled the new device before a broad public: "The corporation president who desires a permanent and instant record of his company's total market movement, as well as that of his competitors . . . the individual investor . . . the chartist . . . the portfolio manager . . . the trust department officer" . . . and so on, down to the well-heeled housewife.

Personal portfolio covered

Covering less than a square foot of desk space, the Personal Ticker is capable of printing out every transaction on either the New York or American Stock Exchange. But the chief selling point is that a subscriber can program the device to print out only the transactions of up to 20 companies in which he has an interest.

Aside from the fact that few people want to wade through every stock trade every day, there is the not inconsiderable problem of all that tape pouring out of the machine. As Trans-Lux itself points out, a tape of all trades could be more than half a mile long; the tape for 20 stocks might be held in a small fist.

This capacity to select quotations for a portfolio of stocks suggests that the Personal Ticker will have strongest appeal among portfolio watchers in the offices of banks, mutual funds, and brokerage houses.

Few others provide tape

The cost—about $130 a month—may also keep the Personal Ticker out of reach of all but professional money managers and people who have already made their fortunes.

"I think it will be used mainly by people who have had some similar facility in the past," said Don Worden, whose investment advisory firm, Worden & Worden, Inc., is in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Regular ticker service supplied by the New York Stock Exchange costs $105 a month.

Among Trans-Lux's competitors, the Quotron device of Scantlin Electronics, Inc., will print out quotations of designated stocks on signal; but most competing units do not involve tape or otherwise provide a permanent record.

Mr. Worden notes that traders operating on a very short-term basis might want to follow the tape closely. "But this is not investing—it is a business in itself."

Movements anticipated

He describes the new device as "a technological improvement—much handier," but adds that it "is not a new category of invention" that would change a subscriber's basic reaction to the market. "Don't get me wrong," Mr. Worden said, "I think it's a wonderful machine."

Mr. Worden's advisory service relies on systematic study of tape action — especially of large-sized transactions that hint where "smart money" (of institutions or millionaires) is moving.

"The tape reader is not nearly the slave to trends that another technical analyst virtually must be," Mr. Worden has written. "He does not need to wait until the price moves decisively upward or decisively downward. The tape reader is able to anticipate at a much earlier time whether a chart pattern is likely to break out on the upside or on the downside."

Another advocate of tape reading is Herbert Liesner, on the technical staff of Indicator Digest, an advisory service in Palisades Park, N.J. Mr. Liesner, along with Mr. Worden, is a contributor to one of the pop-lar texts, "Ticker Technique," published by Investors' Press at the same address.

Following the live tape can be fascinating," Mr. Liesner writes. But reading it "has one important drawback — it requires great concentration. In fact, the ideal setup would be to have an office of your own, with a ticker tape rather than [a projected image of the tape].

"This way you could let the tape store up its data. . . . Constant interruptions, which are prevalent in the average office, are among the worst hazards in watching a tape. . . . Obviously, you can't watch everything at once; so you have to be selective and decide in advance just where you are going to concentrate your attention."

Direct data

The advantages of being off in a corner with a machine of one's own were discussed by Peter Wyckoff in "The Psychology of Stock Market Timing" (Prentice-Hall, 1963).

"Everything one sees, or hears, or feels, or smells in the electrified atmosphere of a board room impresses the mind in some form. It is humanly impossible to gaze at the tape and listen to all the rumors and gossip floating around without becoming biased in some way," Mr. Wyckoff wrote.

"Some influential traders have a private ticker at home, or in the office, so they can formulate their opinions more on what they see and know and less on what they hear," he added.

Having a ticker at one's elbow gets qualified support from Benjamin B. Crocker, president of Scientific Investment Research, a Boston-based advisory service.

"If an investor knows exactly what he is looking for, such a device could be helpful, but for the average investor . . . I feel it will tend to confuse and clutter his approach to the market.

Neophytes cautioned

"In the case of an investor who is simply holding his own stocks, there will be a real danger of the tail wagging the dog. The immediacy of quotation is exciting, but it is extremely bad for sustained judgment and comparison."

Lee Gray of Chartcraft, Inc., publisher of services devoted to the point-and-figure technique, is of the opinion that new investors and traders had better steer clear of tape.

"The majority of investors and traders are novices and haven't got the slightest idea of how to interpret tape reading," Mr. Gray warns. "These personal stock tickers will be of value to the individuals who are involved in the stock-market business. . . . They will end up as a status symbol for the lay investors.

"Tape reading is quite technical and detailed, and one really cannot learn from books. One must be brought up in a brokerage office and learn tape reading as a young investor."

Insulation advised for some

Lloyd I. Andrews, president of the Wyckoff Stock Market Institute in Park Ridge, Ill., said, "For the institution, for the professional trader or investor, for the trained technical analyst or student of the market, it could be a very wonderful device. . . .

"For John Q. Public, for the uninformed trader and investor [which makes up the largest number of people in the stock market], it is our belief and experience that a certain insulation from the hour-to-hour changes is very advisable.

"It is extremely difficult to be consistently successful in short-term trading. It is a skill which very few people have and one which is very difficult to obtain. Even with a proven course and individual instruction, many students find they are unable to perform well in this endeavor.

"On the other hand, there are professional traders and investors, trained technical analysts, and skillful professional operators who do have the skill and ability to take advantage of the short-term moves in the market. For them, these devices could prove most helpful."

Ziff-Davis Publishing Company; Erik Monberg Collection

Watching the tape

Stock tickers have had their own ups and downs since they were introduced in 1867. In 1930 there were more than 3,300, but during the depression, the number dropped to 1,200. Today, tickers are making a comeback, and some 3,600 are in use. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper published this drawing of traders studying the tape in an earlier era.

BUSINESS

Paper-work breather averts market panic

The week on Wall Street

By Martin Skala

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The shock waves sent out by the Soviet grab of Czechoslovakia failed to ruffle a resilient stock market last week.

When the blow fell Tuesday night, investors had more than 24 hours to think things over, and by early Thursday were in no mood to press the panic button.

Brokers, generally unhappy about the midweek shutdowns forced on them by the paper-work backlog, considered the trading pause a kind of blessing.

It gave them a chance to quiet nervous clients, while they assessed the long-range implications of what appeared to be an increase in cold-war tensions.

Most analysts were surprised when the market, which has become increasingly attuned to dovelike gestures, shook off the Czech crisis with only a short-lived reaction.

Rates trimmed

On Friday tenseness over the Russian invasion gave way to a note of optimism on the monetary front.

Four more district Federal Reserve banks trimmed their discount rates from 5½ to 5¼ percent, thus confirming a trend toward easier credit conditions.

Discount-rate cuts usually precede any reductions in the "prime" rate, the borrowing rate commercial banks extend to their best customers.

Up 4 points on Friday, the widely watched Dow-Jones Industrial Average had risen 6.45 points on the week, closing at 892.34.

Standard & Poor's 425 Industrials index stayed on even keel, edging up .05 points to 107.43. As in previous weeks, volume was not heavy, with turnover hitting 45,592,460 shares. Advances outnumbered declines by 806 to 721.

Apart from the Czech crisis, which sparked buying of defense, aerospace, and electronic stocks, the unsettled course of the economy was a center of market attention.

Surplus narrowed

One of the economy's more glaring weaknesses was revealed in second-quarter balance-of-payments figures. Whereas capital inflows made the over-all deficit shrink for the period, the critical U.S. trade surplus narrowed from a $1.5 billion annual rate in the first three months to $900 million in the June period.

The payments gap is a chief reason, observers say, why the influential New York Federal Reserve Bank has so far refrained from joining the week-old round of discount rate cuts. It figures easier money might spur inflation, thus encouraging imports and hurting exports.

Meanwhile, traders continued to lighten up on former growth-stock favorites, preferring to hold stocks in the food-processing chemicals, international oil, and building-products industries in the event of a business downturn.

Cement favored

In the building field, cement stocks have been stellar performers of late. Analysts see the low-labor-cost cement industry as a prime beneficiary of any post-Vietnam housing boom.

Despite the market's recent show of strength in getting back to the 890 area of the Dow-Jones Industrial Average, most observers haven't turned bulish.

A lot of "sell on the rally" sentiment still prevails.

20 most active stocks

By the Associated Press

	Weekly sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
C'nt D't (N)	1,392,700	156	126¾	128	Unch
Martin M	752,400	25⅝	23⅛	25	+ 1⅞
Livingst Oil	664,800	12⅞	10¾	12¼	+ 1
Occid Pet	579,800	48¾	44¼	46⅝	+ 1⅜
Am Tel Tel	504,400	51¾	50⅝	51⅛	− ½
Glen Alden	487,400	16¼	14½	15⅝	+ ⅞
Swift & Co	424,400	31⅜	26¾	29½	+ 2½
Welbilt Corp	423,700	10¾	7¾	10¾	+ 3¼
Boeing	348,000	56½	52½	53¾	− 2⅝
Calif Finanl	320,600	16⅜	14⅜	15⅝	+ 1½
Raytheon	282,600	38⅝	35½	38⅜	+ 2⅝
Schenley	277,900	56½	54⅛	54¼	Unch
Pan Am Air	259,100	23¼	22	22⅝	− ⅛
Brunswick	255,700	17⅜	16⅜	17	+ 1
Gt W Finan	247,700	29⅞	26¾	28	+ 1
Std Oil NJ	239,900	78	75⅛	77⅞	+ 1⅜
Sperry Rand	236,100	47⅞	45⅞	46	+ ⅜
Webb Del E	227,400	15	13½	14	+ ⅝
Gimbel Bros	224,800	42	38¾	39½	− 2¾
UN Carbide	212,600	42¼	40½	42	+ 1¼

Market indicators

Week ended Aug. 23

By the Associated Press

Dow-Jones stock averages

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Inds	892.34	887.68	892.34	+ 6.45
20 Rails	252.62	251.11	251.11	+ 0.46
15 Utils	132.13	131.10	131.55	+ 0.03
65 Stks	320.59	319.88	320.57	+ 1.48

Standard & Poor's stock indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
425 Inds	107.70	107.43	107.43	+ .05
20 Rails	49.73	49.05	49.05	− .29
55 Utils	67.27	66.67	66.75	− .34
500 Stks	99.00	98.69	98.69	+ .81

What stocks did

	Latest wk.	Prev wk.	Year ago
Advances	806	1,038	414
Declines	721	507	1,075
Unchanged	127	132	123
Total issues	1,654	1,677	1,612
New yearly highs	146	134	115
New yearly lows	46	40	85

Stock transactions

Latest week's sales	45,592,460
Previous week's sales	45,812,760
Year-ago sales	40,270,010
Latest week's sales	44,623,590

Reruns for pilots

Slide programs are available to help students at United Air Lines' new $30 million Flight Training Center in Denver, run by a staff of 650 flight instructors, technicians, and clerical personnel. An average of 600 United pilots are in training on any given day.

Argentines polish welcome for U.S. capital

By Norman Ingrey

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires

Argentina has taken a more favorable stance on guaranteeing private American investments. The welcome mat has been partially extended again.

The changed position is not full and unreserved. But it should suffice to release most of the backlog of $500 million tied up in investment projects and attract even larger amounts.

The announcement came discreetly through a resolution published in the Diario Oficial under the signature of Economy Minister Adalbert Krieger Vasena. A week passed before the politically and business-minded observers fully awakened to its meaning.

A United States-Argentine guaranty agreement was signed Dec. 22, 1959, in the investment-boom period of the Frondizi presidency. It was ignored in the Illia period and, contrary to expectation, was not taken up by the present revolutionary government of Lt. Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía. Nationalist feeling was taken into account by elected and nonelected government officials alike.

A sop to the nationalists, whose objections now have mainly been overridden, is seen in one clause of the Krieger resolution. This excludes foreign investments in peso shares to take over existing Argentine companies. There has been a recent uproar over increased foreign buying into national banks. Stock holdings and transfers not registered here.

Housing and technology

The new resolution stresses promotional investments, especially housing programs and theological assistance. The facilities—or invitations, rather — are fairly broad.

The Agency for International Development mission has told the Argentine Government that the $500 million backlog figure is not exact. Some companies had gone ahead with planned investments, anticipating subsequent approval.

The political consequences, if any, are the business of the Argentine Government. President Onganía lately has been displaying more self-assurance. He may feel he has reached the governing stage where he can act more positively in the interest of national development.

Many Argentineans had been baffled by the previous refusal ("national laws are sufficient guaranty for all") to accept the American investment regime as endorsed by more than 50 countries, including neighboring Brazil.

A legitimate conclusion to draw from partial readjustment of the policy is that the reexamination behind it disclosed the increasing inadequacy of Old World supply sources in money and know-how.

Moreover, there recently have been some disquieting manifestations in most European trade trends suggesting that freely convertible surpluses will not be so readily available as formerly. This development signifies fewer dollars to buy in the American market.

Argentina hitherto has expressed or assumed attitudes indicating an ability to finance its own development with foreign-exchange earnings. Now it is evident that neither in dollars nor any hard currency has investment money been coming into this country to keep pace with the needs of the "new" Argentina.

Governing talk has virtually ceased here on switching from the United States to Europe for its main development requirements. The quietly announced resolution of the Economy Minister is seen as the beginning of the switch back. It also coincided with the streamlining of a foreign investment promotion department under Guillermo W. Klein Jr., a Harvard graduate.

Westec trustee sues 93 to recover stock losses

By the Associated Press

Houston

Westec Corporation's trustee has filed suit in federal court against 93 persons and firms, including one of the nation's leading accounting firms, Ernst & Ernst.

In a report to United States District Judge Allen B. Hannay, the overseer of the troubled firm's organization proceedings, trustee Orville S. Carpenter, said he has completed his investigation into events leading up to the Aug. 25, 1966, halt in Westec stock trading.

With his report, Mr. Carpenter also filed a copy of the suit in which he minutely sets forth allegations of deliberate misdeeds or "gross negligence" by auditors, Houston financier David C. Bintliff, two banks and scores of brokers, brokerage firms, former Westec officials, and others.

Complaint supplanted

Among the defendants are a Houston small-business investment firm, Business Funds, Inc. (BFI) and its chairman, John F. Austin Jr.

Mr. Carpenter maintains BFI and Mr. Austin played a key role in creation of Westec and, until April, 1965, controlled Westec as the largest shareholders with 20 percent of the stock, and dominated its board.

The new suit is intended to supplant a complaint filed earlier by the trustee against the former Westec chairman, James W. Williams, also a former BFI vice-president, and Ernest M. Hall Jr., former Westec president.

Mr. Hall has pleaded guilty to stock manipulation and false financial reporting charges growing out of the collapse, and Mr. Williams has been convicted in the financial reporting case.

The pair face sentencing Sept. 3.

The trustee filed the suit on behalf of Westec, a proposed fund for paying fraud claims, and "all persons who sustained a loss as a result of any purchase of or bona-fide loan against the common stock [of Westec] or who otherwise were injured by" alleged securities, bank regulation, or other violations.

The two banks cited by Mr. Carpenter are Bank of the Southwest, of which Mr. Bintliff is a director and where he allegedly helped Westec "insiders" obtain financing in several Westec stock purchases, and First National Bank of Dallas.

Monopolies curbed

The Sherman Antitrust Act, passed in 1890, declared illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations."

Agency boosts farm-loan rate

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Farmers Home Administration has increased its interest rate on farm-operating loans for the first time in more than 30 years.

The maximum rate on such loans has been 5 percent since 1947, the FHA said, but now is 5½ percent. The increase was provided in a new law signed by President Johnson.

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Precautionary security measure grip a tense Chicago

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Chicago, on the eve of the 35th Democratic National Convention, is poised tensely like a beleaguered city awaiting armed attack.

And many observers are wondering if this very expectation of trouble will indeed precipitate the violence that few here would welcome.

Security planning — involving coordination of more than 20,000 federal, state, and local military and law enforcement personnel — is the most elaborate in the history of any national nominating convention.

The International Amphitheater, site of the convention, has been turned into a virtual fortress, partially ringed by 1,000 feet of barbed-wire fence, guarded by more than 1,000 federal secret-service and FBI agents. Patrolled by up to 8,000 of Chicago's 11,000-man plus police force.

In addition, 5,600 troops of the Illinois National Guard have been called to active duty after conferences between Illinois Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro and Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley.

The guardsmen are stationed at various armories near the convention site and throughout the city.

System of checkpoints

Main access routes to the amphitheater have been closed off, and an elaborate system of checkpoints has been established for vehicular traffic. Delegates must pass up to six guard posts to enter the convention hall.

But even as security officials finish up details for convention patrol, leaders of divergent antiadministration and antiwar groups are formulating plans for massive protest meetings, mass marches through the center of Chicago, and rallies to be held outside the amphitheater and hotels housing candidates and key delegates.

In the past few days, the most important (and potentially most explosive) of these groups—according to police reckoning the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam—has been teaching group leaders a form of street demonstration long familiar to protest groups in Asia.

Mobilization-committee leaders are issuing riot helmets to key subordinates.

Extensive protest plans

And some have stated a willingness to undertake a direct confrontation with police if that be necessary to present their opposition to the war. At the same time, mobilization leaders have stressed that they are seeking a peaceful protest.

Mobilization - committee leader Rennie Davis says he expects between 50,000 and 100,000 protesters to participate in a march through Chicago next Wednesday night when delegates select the presidential nominee.

Meanwhile, thousands of "yippies," hippies, student activists, and New Left enthusiasts who have banded together into a hodge-podge Youth International Party are gathering here to stage a "festival of life."

The festival is designed to draw attention to the "absurdities" of the American political nominating process, backers say.

A third antiadministration organization, the coalition for an open convention, canceled plans for a rally after being denied a park permit by city officials.

The group has indicated it may form a fourth party of dissident Democrats and progressives if Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey is the party nominee.

Whatever the outcome of the next few days, many observers here believe that the planned protests and concommitant massive security precautions may well mark a turning point away from the free-wheeling and generally open nominating conventions of the past.

Previous conventions recalled

Chicago has so far hosted 24 major party conventions. It was here that Abe Lincoln was nominated on the third ballot of the Republican Convention of 1860.

Here, too, Bull Moose progressives loyal to President Theodore Roosevelt stalked from the Taft-dominated convention of 1912 after marching around the convention hall to the cadence of "Onward Christian Soldiers."

Here, too, New York Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt broke tradition in 1932 by flying to the convention to personally deliver an acceptance speech.

Longtimers say that while there always have been security arrangements for convention proceedings and candidates, the conventions still have always been marked by a light, carnival atmosphere. The mood this time, they say, is troubled, heavy, and tense.

What most bothers many is that the new pattern—massive street protests and accompanying elaborate security precautions —well may become the pattern of the future.

Careful seating noted

At the 1940 Republican Convention in Philadelphia's Convention Hall, it is recalled, citizen groups were able to pack the galleries for Wendell L. Willkie, a political independent.

Yet here in Chicago, as at the recent Republican Convention in Miami, where security measures were also unusually tight, seats are being restricted to loyal party regulars. This careful seating, it is felt, as much reflects security precautions as an attempt by administration forces to control convention proceedings.

An indication of possible trouble came late this week when police officers shot and killed a youth who had apparently come here to take part in protest activities. The youth, who had first fired a revolver at officers, was in the Old Town District, on Chicago's Near North Side, where most of the protestors have gathered.

A companion, unharmed, was found to be carrying a 10-inch knife.

Whether the youths were in fact here for "protest" activities or not, the incident is seen as further heightening already tense relations between city officials and protest leaders.

Police have already stationed guards at all city pumping stations and filtration plants after rumors circulated that attempts would be made to add LSD or other drugging agents.

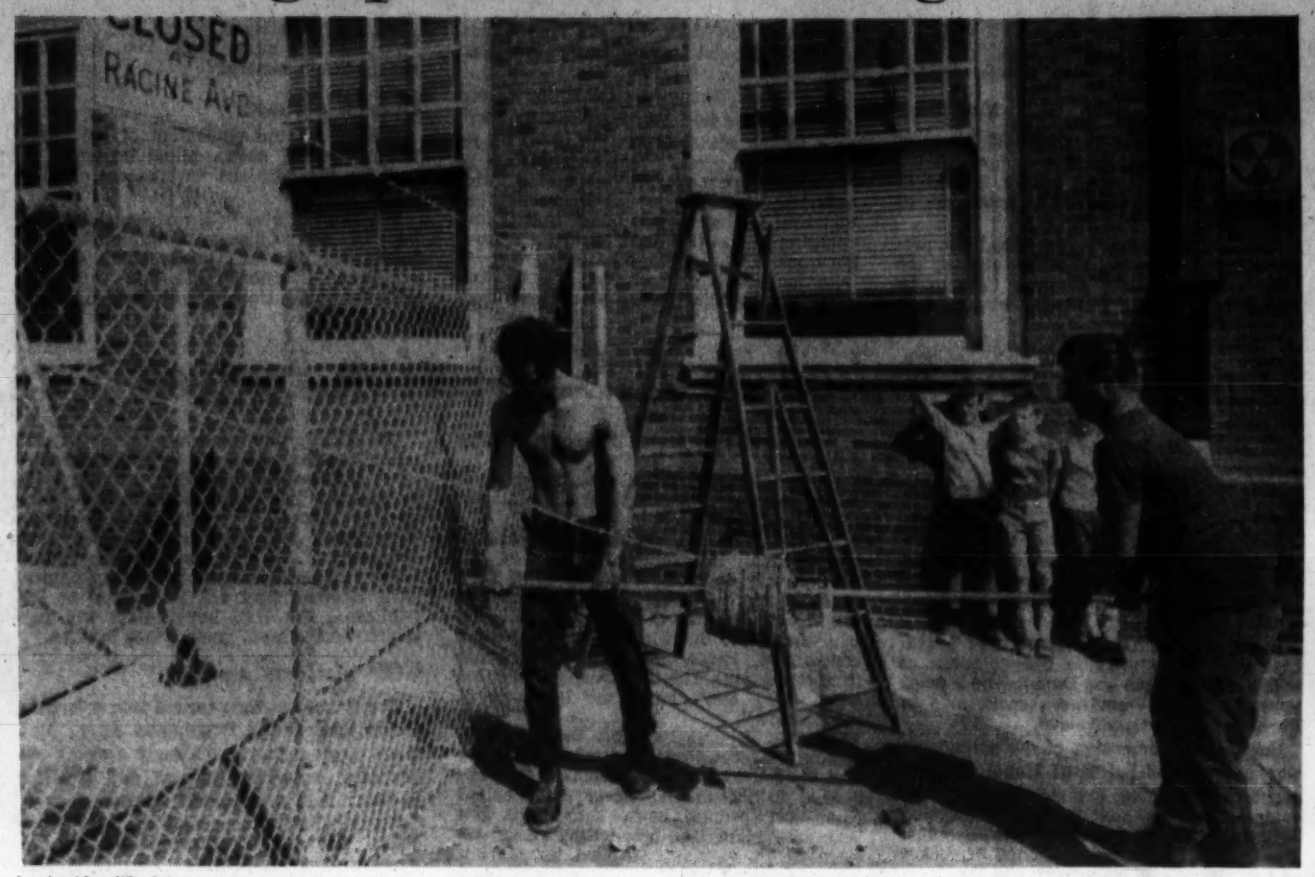
Some critics, like nearby Gary, Ind., Mayor Richard G. Hatcher, argue that the mammoth security measures may well spill into conflicts involving racial overtones. The Woodlawn Organization, a South Side Chicago neighborhood action group, has appealed to Mayor Daley to curb police behavior that might trigger racial violence during the convention.

Although there were sporadic acts of racial violence in the Maywood, Harvey, and North Side districts of Chicago earlier this summer, the city has so far avoided the major disturbances that have flared up in Cleveland; Gary; Memphis, Tenn.; and other Midwestern cities.

All the same, Chicago has always been a city on a short fuse. There was a major racial riot here in 1966, and a three or four day outbreak lasting several days in April after the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King. That recent clash claimed 11 lives.

Temperatures the past few weeks have been atypically high, driving scores of black families out onto streets and sidewalks in an effort to find relief from late evening humidity. A misjudgment by individual police officers, a calculated act of violence by black separatist groups, an outburst of anger by irritated ghetto dwellers, police fear, could spark a broad and uncontrollable flare-up.

One fact seems certain for the Democratic National Convention of 1968: What happens on the streets may well be of far greater long-range significance than the proceedings inside the convention hall itself.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Convention safeguard

Chicago city workmen put final touches on a cyclone fence on Exchange Avenue by stringing barbed wire near the entrance to the National Amphitheater, site of the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

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Peking blasts Soviet 'renegades'—and Czech 'revisionists'

By Guy Searls
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

When Peking finally broke 48 hours of silence over the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, it was with a torrent of vindictive invective aimed at both sides of the conflict.

The Soviet action is described as perpetrating a monstrous crime against the Czechoslovak people. Chinese Communist newspapers and news agencies employ such terms as "savage, hideous, despicable, grisly, and fascist" in reference to the Soviet invasion.

Tass News Agency's explanation of the invasion is termed "a ridiculous fig leaf" used by the Soviet Union "to cover up its disgusting features." Moscow's claims to "defending peace" are compared with America's justification for intervening in Vietnam. Peking says it is "claptrap" and "nothing but putrid junk picked up from the imperialists' garbage pails."

As for Soviet excuses that Russia was defending socialist gains, the Peking People's Daily points a finger and charges, "You are the guilty ones. You, the worst renegades in history!"

Dubcek accused

But for all the vilification of the Soviet Union, Peking shows bitter contempt as well for the harassed government of Alexander Dubcek.

Mr. Dubcek also is a revisionist, according to the Chinese Communist commentaries, who has been selling out the people of Czechoslovakia and competing with the Soviet Union for favor in Washington. Peking charges that one of the main reasons for the Soviet invasion was to prevent the Prague government from making direct contacts with the United States over the head of Moscow.

The history of Communist China's antagonism with Czechoslovakia goes back almost exactly five years — when on Aug. 22, 1963, the Czech Government forced Peking's Hsinhua News Agency to close down its Prague bureau because it was being used to distribute anti-Soviet propaganda. Last year the Czechs refused to readmit 10 Chinese students after they had been back to Peking for an indoctrination course on the cultural revolution.

Peking's relations with the other countries taking part in the Czech invasion also have been strained, and the Chinese show their animosity by referring to them as the "revisionist cliques of Gomulka, Ulbricht, Kadar, and Zhivkov."

'Cliques' criticized

Throughout the Chinese commentaries on the Czechoslovak crisis, none of the participants on either side are given the dignity of being called members of the "socialist camp."

Instead, they are labeled the "Soviet revisionist clique."

Peking stresses its claims that all sides have been colluding with American imperialism, and charges that Moscow ordered its Ambassador in Washington to report personally this act of aggression to the "chieftain of U.S. imperialism," Lyndon B. Johnson. The People's Daily says that the Soviet aggression had actually done a great service to the Johnson government.

The People's Daily concludes, however, with a pledge of support—with the guidance of the thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung—for the revolutionary Soviet people, the revolutionary Czechoslovak people, and all revolutionary peoples in the world who oppose imperialism, modern revisionism, and the reactionaries of all countries." It predicts that all of these peoples will rise up and overthrow the revisionist reactionary regimes and take back the state power in their own hands.

Perhaps more telling of Peking's policy toward Eastern European affairs than the direct polemics over the Czech crisis was a lengthy statement allegedly put by the Communist Party of Poland. Peking transmitted it on its news teletypes on the day of the Soviet take-over in Czechoslovakia.

The statement used more than 10 feet of paper as it rolled out of the machines—single spaced copy. It was a strange affair. It led off with the announcement that the Communist Party of Poland had been established on Dec. 4, 1965, nearly three years ago, and it was quickly explained that this was not to be confused with the Polish United Workers Party of the Gomulka clique which had betrayed Marxism-Leninism. (Chinese Communist papers in Hong Kong later said this was the first world announcement of the new party.)

Despite claims that the statement was of Polish origin, it had a strong made-in-Peking flavor, including praise for Chairman Mao Tse-tung as the leader of the vanguard of world revolution.

Charges similar

It delved in tortuous detail into the problems of transition from socialism to communism and described how the present Polish Government had fallen into the trap of revisionism, counterrevolution, and was bent on restoring capitalism.

The charges being made against Poland were the same that Moscow has made against Czechoslovakia. And at the same time, they are the same charges that Peking has made against Russia.

The implication of the article—with all its detailed discussion of Marxist-Leninist theory and the thoughts of Chairman Mao—seemed clear. To reach the utopia of communism, and to defeat the tendency to revert to capitalism and collaboration with imperialism, the peoples of Eastern Europe would have to rise up in a second revolution and overthrow their revisionist leaders.

Hanoi moves linked to U.S. election course

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

Hanoi has evidently given up hope that the American nominating conventions and presidential election will benefit the Communist position.

In recent days, Radio Hanoi has broadcast even more vitriolic denunciations of both the Republican and Democratic Parties than the North Vietnamese spokesman in Paris had previously voiced.

But the full dimension of the statements was not appreciated until Hanoi verbally supported the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia— and the next morning, rocketed Saigon City for the first time in two months. The Communists' discontinuance of rocket attacks on Saigon had previously been considered an act of military restraint conducive to a more conciliatory atmosphere at the Paris peace talks.

"Maybe the Communists have abandoned any hope of getting anything out of the American election," one informed source explained. One high-ranking Communist defector said Hanoi had once placed great hope in the election of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. "But," the defector said, "once the Senator was assassinated, Hanoi had to rethink the matter."

Hanoi confusion seen

"Now, Hanoi has denounced all the candidates. If the Communists have abandoned the hope of getting a big opportunity from the American election, then there's only one course for them to take—armed action. And that looks like what they're doing."

A Vietnamese political source close to government circles explained the situation a little differently.

"Hanoi would like to influence the American election," he explained.

"But, they don't know how to do it. They should have said the Nixon nomination might open up a fresh basis of negotiation with the allies. But what did they do—they condemned Nixon and the Democratic candidates too. The Communists are too rigid. They don't know the language of moderation."

On Aug. 19—shortly before the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia—Radio Hanoi carried the full text of a commentary that appeared in the official party daily called Nhan Dan (people), of the same date. The Vietnamese-language broadcast directed toward South Vietnam targeted its searing commentary at the Republican Party platform, but also attacked the Democratic Party and American elections in general.

'Dictatorship' charged

On the general condemnation of the American electoral process, the broadcast said that "for over a century the offices of the United States President, vice-president, and congressmen have been held in turns by the Republican and Democratic Parties. . . . Not once in 36 presidential terms has this most powerful United States office been out of the grip of these two American bourgeoisie parties."

"The two-party regime is, in fact, a dictatorship by the capitalist monopolist groups, affixed with a coast of faked democracy and deceitful free election," it went on.

The attack then switches to the current administration and even its predecessors—"The U.S. imperialists policy of aggression in Vietnam has been carried out step-by-step by three U.S. presidents: Republican Eisenhower and Democrats Kennedy and Johnson . . . As long as they (the Americans) stubbornly pursue the war of aggression, whether they are Democrats or Republicans, the U.S. imperialists will certainly receive more ignominious failures."

GOP platform assailed

The broadcast then turned into a lengthy tirade against the Republican Party platform, saying that it "clearly reflects the declining American position and isolation in every field in its world relations."

It continued: "Concerning the Republican Party, what did its platform have for solving the war in Vietnam? The Republican Party platform advocated strengthening the regional forces and encouraging South Vietnam to assume increasingly greater responsibilities, tantamount to advocating, maintaining, and strengthening the Saigon puppet administration and armed forces under the beautiful term "not Americanizing the war". . . In short, the Republican Party continues to cling to the neocolonialist policy of aggression in South Vietnam."

Turning to the Democratic Party, the broadcast said: "Although the Democratic Party has not yet made public its electoral platform, everyone knows that [President] Johnson and his assistant [Vice-President Hubert H.] Humphrey are Democrats and the policy of the Johnson administration and the Democratic Party is a very reactionary policy in both domestic and foreign policy . . ."

Long live freedom

By Reuters

Venice, Italy

A thief who stole a car belonging to Czechoslovak tourists here was seized with remorse. When he heard of the Soviet invasion he left the vehicle, complete with a bunch of flowers.

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September Sky Chart

Drawn by Russell H. Lenz, chief cartographer

The sky chart is designed to correspond to the sky at 9 p.m. in the middle of the month, 10 p.m. the first of the month, and 8 p.m. the end of the month, eastern standard time.

Guide

Follow the stars through the skies

Sept. 8: Jupiter, which was a brilliant evening star through the spring and early summer, is now in conjunction with the sun and enters the morning sky. It will become visible in the eastern sky before sunrise about mid-October.

Sept. 9: Look closely at the bright waning gibbous moon this evening. The bright object below and to the left shortly after moonrise is Saturn. During the night, the moon passes north of Saturn, and follows the planet into the western sky by morning.

Sept. 20: The bright planet rising to the right of the crescent moon is Mars, becoming visible as a morning star. Regulus, in Leo, is nearby, and is in conjunction with Mars at 3:00 a.m.

Sept. 20: Mercury is at greatest easterly (evening) elongation. It is also in conjunction with Venus at 10:00 p.m. eastern standard time. But at this very unfavorable elongation, Mercury is too low at sunset to be seen, setting before the twilight deepens to make it visible.

Sept. 22: A total solar eclipse occurs with the new moon of this date. The path of totality is in northern Siberia, but most of Europe and Asia, part of northwest Africa, and the eastern portion of Labrador and Baffin Island are in the zone of partial eclipse. Totality will be brief, however, less than 40 seconds at best.

Sept. 22: The sun arrives at the autumnal equinox at 6:26 p.m., e.s.t. This is the first day of autumn in the Northern Hemisphere, the beginning of spring in the Southern Hemisphere.

Sept. 23-24: The early crescent moon is in conjunction, on these dates, first with the star Spica in Virgo and then with the planet Venus. If you look below and to the right of the Moon on the evening of the 24th, the bright Venus should be visible about a half hour after sunset. Spica is below Venus, but may be set before becoming bright enough to be seen.

Sept. 27: The moon occults the star Antares, in Scorpio, early this morning in the skies over India. Antares is to the right and below the crescent moon at dusk this evening.

All month: Venus is becoming visible in the evening twilight sky, very low in the west after sundown. It will be brightening, but not appearing significantly higher, during the month. Saturn, near opposition from the sun, is rising in the east shortly after sunset and remains visible, among the faint stars of Pisces, throughout the night. Mercury, though it reaches greatest elongation from the sun in the evening sky about midmonth, cannot be seen. Jupiter, going through conjunction early in the month, is too close to the sun to be observed.

Mars, in Leo near the star Regulus, is becoming visible in the morning sky, rising to the north of east just before dawn, but fading rather quickly into the morning twilight.

Moon phases

Full moon	Sept. 6, 5:07 p.m., e.s.t.
Last quarter	Sept. 14, 3:31 p.m., e.s.t.
New moon	Sept. 22, 6:08 a.m., e.s.t.
First quarter	Sept. 29, 12:07 a.m., e.s.t.

Dr. Thomas D. Nicholson
In Natural History Magazine

A verse for today...

The night is far spent, the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light.—ROM. 13:12

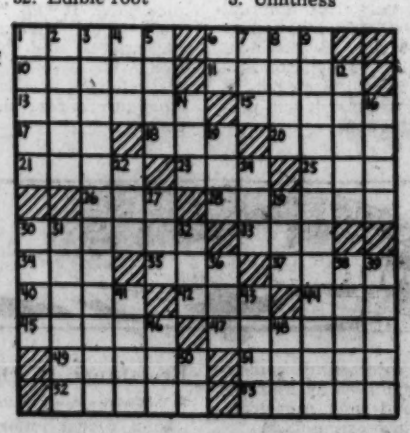
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Bazaars
6. Retired
10. Countermand
11. European song thrush
13. Trickery
15. Hard covering of a seed
17. World War II area
18. Young seal
20. Tartness
21. Dank
23. Incompetent
25. United
26. Legume
28. Activity
30. Ditch
33. Sindbad's bird
34. Pill box
35. Parson bird
37. Recent happenings
40. Notion
42. Chatter
44. Greek letter
45. Vocalizes
47. Tidier
49. The briny deep
51. Wide awake
52. Edible root
53. Early Persians

Down

1. Bleached
2. Dutch news agency
3. Unfitness
4. Be sorry
5. Lapse
6. Before noon
7. Ping-pong paddle
8. South American plant
9. Embarrassed
12. Bite
14. Large vat
16. Fruit drinks
19. Launching site
22. Indite
24. Buzzing beetle
27. Impersonate
29. Electrified particle
30. Pronoun
31. Transistor set
32. Embrace
36. Form of John
38. In what place
39. Arranges
41. Matured
43. Rafter
46. Unhappy
48. Mum
50. Refusal



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BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

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Pen friends overseas

Kishore M., Bombay, India, 19. Medical student interested in stamp collecting, reading, swimming, music, table tennis, cricket, and chess would like to correspond with young people from all over the world.

Debbie E., Roslyn, New York, (U.S.A.), 13. Would like to correspond with pen friends from all over the world. Her interests include reading, dancing, music.

Linda R., Plymouth, N.H., (U.S.A.), 16. Would like pen pals from all over the world. Her interests include cooking, sewing, traveling.

Olabode B., Lagos, Nigeria, 18. Would like pen friends from New York. He enjoys outdoor games and sports.

Donna H., Wethersfield, Conn., (U.S.A.), 14. Would like to correspond in Spanish or in English with pen pals her own age from Spain and England. She is interested in tennis, skiing, swimming, automobiles, music, drawing, painting.

If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

Quotation for today

Truth, and, by consequence, liberty, will always be the chief power of honest men.—MADAME DE STAEL

FAMILY FEATURES

Dialogue with youth.

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of
The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: This weekend I heard some speakers discussing the 10 percent tax surcharge to stave off inflation, and the possibility of asking for more taxes in order to further support the war in Vietnam and to help communities to build much needed schools, hospitals, etc.

We can indulge ourselves in a so-called war which, we learn too late, nobody can win. Now, to "save face," we must keep pouring lives and resources into this fiasco so as to impress the rest of the world, but so far the world seems to be impressed in the opposite way. Yet we cannot finance those things which are needed in the community. Will they call for more taxes now, that the idiocy may continue unabated? Sometimes I think what we most need is an empty treasury. Then maybe it would bring us to our senses.

Are we going to drain ourselves defending the whole world forever from communism, while communism grows fat defending itself from nothing? I'm all for helping a friend in need, but this is ridiculous. It seems to me we can best defend ourselves from communism by keeping ourselves morally and financially strong, and using our resources to truly benefit mankind, instead of adding more misery and horror in a world that has already seen more than its share. And I resent my taxes being used for this purpose.

S. L.
Boston

E. D. C.: This wail of anguish is very understandable, and full of debatable assumptions. Its main plea is the cost of the Vietnam war, and the consequent taxation. Of course we all would like to see the war ended. How to do it? That's the problem. Should the United States virtually surrender, admitting the war cannot be "won"? Should it continue its efforts to negotiate a peace or fair and honorable terms? Until we agree on and apply effective means for ending the war, we are stuck with its costs. One of the debatable assumptions is that communism is "growing fat" while the United States is draining itself. Vietnam is costing the Soviet Union plenty, and so is Cuba. The total Soviet defense budget compares with the American and may be higher. The American standard of living is rising faster than the Soviet. The recent increase in U.S. taxes was to cool off and stabilize the American economy, in an effort to keep prices down. What ordinary people have to pay out in increased taxes may be more than balanced by what they will save in keeping increased prices down. In short, while taxes do hit hard, they do not compare unfavorably with the increased gross national product. These are a few points—all space permits—in comment on a letter which expresses how many feel. All the same, Americans should keep their cool. Things are always going to pieces. Yet the nation and its economy survive.

Glow and counter-glow in the September sky

Washington

A ghostly light, shaped like a giant surfboard, will glow on the eastern horizon before morning twilight in September.

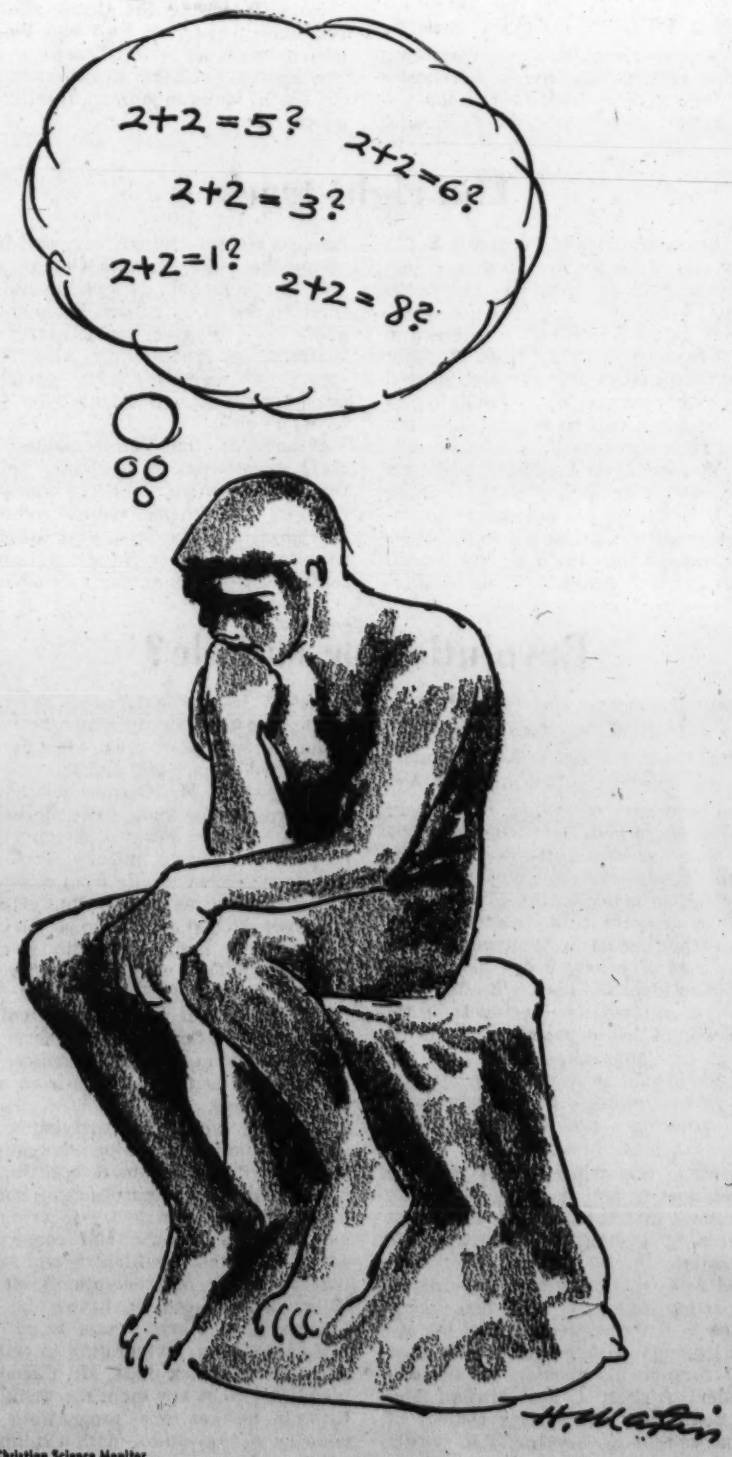
The curious phenomenon is known as zodiacal light, the National Geographical Society says. Astronomers believe it is caused by sunlight reflected from an enormous cloud of interplanetary dust and ionized gas. The pancake-shaped cloud extends from the sun as far, perhaps, as Jupiter, some 500 million miles away.

More elusive than the zodiacal light is a phenomenon known as "Gegenschein," a German word meaning counter-glow. Gegenschein is a patch of light that appears at a point in the sky directly opposite the sun's position on the other side of the world.

One theory attributes Gegenschein to the same interplanetary dust that causes zodiacal light. Another holds that the earth may have a tail similar to a comet's created by solar wind and pressure, and it may cause Gegenschein.

Zodiacal light is best seen on a clear, moonless morning. Then it will appear as a faint, hazy cone of light extending upward from the eastern horizon. Gegenschein is far more difficult to observe but may be seen during September on very clear mornings, especially in the mountains.

National Geographic Magazine



The Christian Science Monitor

Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

WEEKEND ISSUE
Distributed Saturday-Monday, August 24-26, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Big test at Chicago

The serious question at Chicago is whether the Democrats can come out of this hectic convention with an image of realistic progressivism — and responsibility. In short, when the in-fighting and hullabaloo are over, will they loom as truly effective, or frothily divided — as worth electing or meriting rejection?

Historically the Democrats have been able to live through colossal squabbles, at and before the convention, then close ranks and wage formidable battle from there to November. This year, the squabbles are fiercer, the disagreements, as on Vietnam, more fundamental.

And the noises off-stage are louder. This is the year when mobilization activists seem ready to expand the phrase "participatory politics" to mean mass demonstrations and disruption of proceedings. So the convention meets in the environment of an armed camp, amid checkpoints and helicopters, police and National Guard, chain-link fences erected and Army units held in reserve. The thesis, that adequate preparation will overawe the temptation to disruptive protest, may be sharply tested.

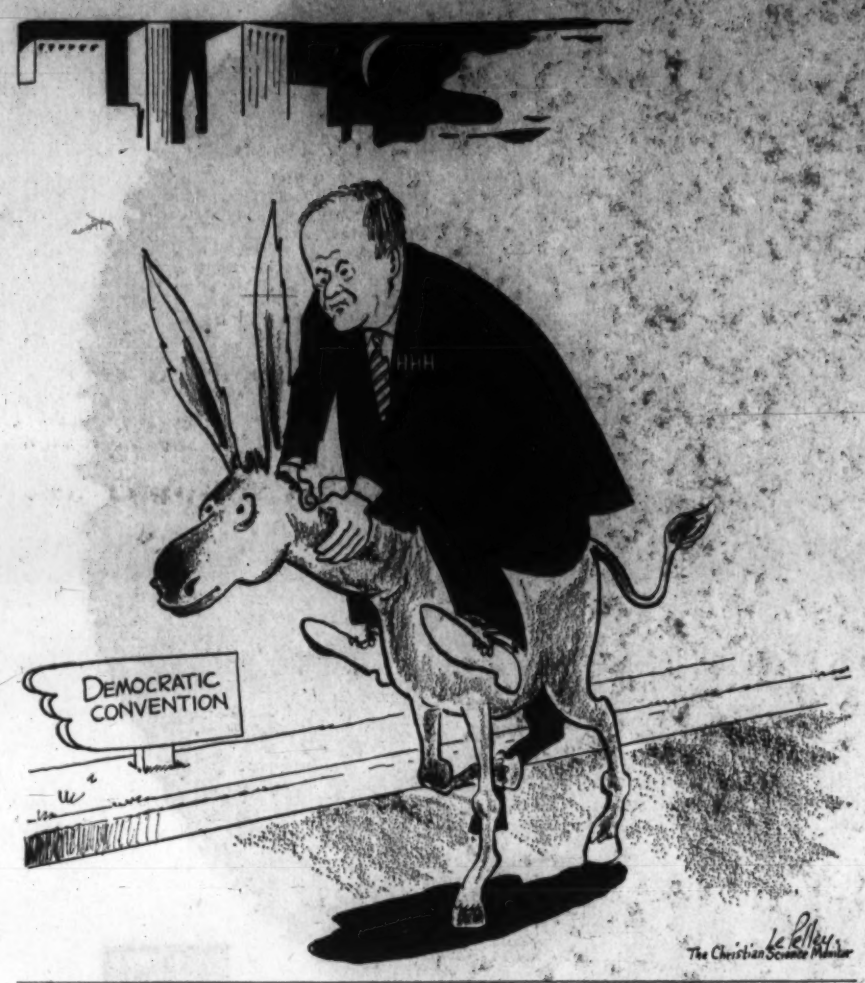
It is possible that at this conclave, more than at the Republican gathering at Miami Beach, the presidential nominating convention itself is on trial. But those watching via the massed media may conclude that, after all, the convention is a remarkably sensitized instrument, directly and visibly subject to challenges on delegation legitimacy, floor fights over Vietnam and other platform planks, last-minute maneuvers.

Yet against this vigorous jousting, countering it here and yielding to it there (where it seems expeditious to do so) stands the Democratic "establishment," some strings in the hands of Lyndon Johnson, and some wielded by that potent array of Democratic governors, members of Congress and chairmen who would prefer to work with Hubert Humphrey, the predictable liberal, as next president of the United States, than with the unpredictable Senator McCarthy, or the late-blooming George McGovern.

Their moves to maintain their delegates' loyalty to the Vice-President and to shut off disruption are shrewd. The tactics of the dissidents are lively. Viewers will want to watch the convention impact of (1) the Czech crisis, (2) the Vietnam war and whether it is stepped up or stepped down, (3) Sen. Ted Kennedy's role and whether he would finally accept a draft, (4) President Johnson's influence, (5) the mood of Senator McCarthy's deeply committed supporters, regarding a fourth party, if he loses.

No conclusions are foreordained — unlike Miami Beach, where Richard Nixon had his delegate mathematics well in hand. There will be dull moments, but not many. This is one convention where those ubiquitous TV floorwalkers with their "big-ear" headsets will find plenty to keep them busy.

'Just walk in like a donkey and don't try to horse around'



The long-range goal remains

There is today a greater need than ever for efforts to improve Soviet-American relations. The tensions which have arisen over the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and the international dangers stemming from this tension make it all the more urgent for the two superpowers to find areas of agreement. We are happy to note that President Johnson, despite his strongly worded condemnation of the recent Soviet act, still seems bent on pressing forward in search of these better relations.

This effort can be and should be wholly apart from American exertions to bring about a Russian withdrawal from Czechoslovakia. Indeed, in one immediate sense these two goals (to foster better relations with Russia while seeking to lift Russian pressure on Czechoslovakia) are complementary. The less Moscow worries over its relations with the non-Communist world (above all with the United States), the less likely is it to feel gravely threatened by the Czechs' wish for liberalization, democratization and more freedom.

Furthermore, important and distressing as is the present situation in Czechoslovakia, even greater issues ride upon the relationship between America and Russia. Whereas the first is primarily a setback for freedom within the Communist world, the latter bears upon the great, overriding questions of world peace and of international progress and prosperity. However rightly concerned the world may be over the Czech affair, it would be tragic if resentment over this affair were to reactivate the cold war.

It is reported that just before the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, American and Russian negotiators had reached agreement on the details for opening talks on missile control. This is a great and hopeful step forward. It is evidence of growing rationality and reasonableness in both Washington and Moscow. Upon such talks, and upon others which might follow, could hang the future peace of the world.

While it is likely that, for differing reasons, both Moscow and Washington might prefer to put off briefly the beginning of such talks, we hope and trust that each side will be ready to go forward with them as quickly as possible.

Notwithstanding the Czech affair, the relationship between East and West has grown somewhat better. There is evidence of a gradual evolution in Soviet thinking. This is the long-range trend. It must be encouraged.

The right track

The baton of the United States Youth Games, staged for the first time last year, was taken hold of firmly by the flocks of 10- to 15-year-olds competing this weekend in St. Louis. And from the enthusiasm of the 64-youngster teams from 12 major United States cities who ran and jumped in this year's version of a "junior olympics," the baton will be relayed into subsequent summers as well.

The Youth Games hopefully will help bolster pre-junior high athletic training in the U.S. The goal is not simply to improve the nation's senior Olympic feeder system, though this would be one benefit. The Soviet Union runs a far more comprehensive athletic training program for the young than does America. General sports and the rudiments of gymnastics begin there in the early grades. From the fifth grade on, youngsters can join any of the 90,000 school sports clubs. Also, the Soviet Union maintains 2,306 special children's sports schools attended by 800,000 boys and girls.

Clearly, as the Youth Games show, there are alternatives to aimless hours on the street for youngsters. The tremendous energies of youth find natural expression in sports, and the lessons of discipline, perseverance, and right competition afforded by athletics should be encouraged.

Revolution or rumble?

Stokely Carmichael does not have the background which so strengthened the appeal of the late Malcolm X to the mass of black people in the United States. Yet the two men have one thing in common: they are able to articulate what it means to be black — at least at the raw moments of humiliation — and to voice the deep fury which so many blacks so often feel obliged to suppress in the interest of survival (as they see it) in American society. Thus a part of nearly every black man and woman identifies itself with Mr. Carmichael, even if another part of them rejects some of his apparent methods or some of his language. At no time are American blacks more defensive of him than when whites — and particularly white authority — are either attacking him or "exposing" him.

Inevitably the white world will be tempted now to nod its head knowingly at the news that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) — the organization through which Mr. Carmichael rose to international prominence — is parting company with him. Some may see in it the consequence of his apparent lapsing into American middle-class luxury through his marriage to the distinguished African singer, Miriam Makeba. Some may see in it a conflict of personal ambitions irreconcilable within the SNCC framework. And yet others may relate it to the liability which he had become, in the eyes of some, after his visits to North Vietnam and Cuba.

In any case, Mr. Carmichael's channel of activity is now likely to be increasingly the black United Front — an umbrella or coalition of various militant civil-rights groups organized locally from community to community across the United States. His chief interest appears to be the United Front being hammered into shape in Washington, D.C., where he now lives and the one major city in the land where blacks outnumber whites. Reportedly one of the aims of the front there is to bring the District of Columbia police force under black control — either from within or from above.

This may not be as scarifying as both black militants and white segregationists represent it. Yet whatever one thinks of it, the effort is an expression of renewed black determination to try to bridge the gap between rhetoric and constructive action. (The more militant would say between rhetoric and revolution.) Malcolm X never managed it before he died. Neither have others whose words have had an uplifting, invigorating or cathartic effect on the black mass. Mr. Carmichael is unlikely to be any more successful than they if he confuses programing with anarchy and revolution with a rumble.

Divisions: 1968 and 1912

Let's think

By Erwin D. Canham

Chicago

The day before the Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia, a sage and long-experienced participant in American politics told me he thought the rift in the Democratic Party was deeper than the division which split the Republican Party in 1912.

He was, I think, exaggerating. The Chicago Convention of 1912 produced the Bull Moose movement, kept the Republicans from becoming the party of gradual reform under Theodore Roosevelt, elected Woodrow Wilson president, and paved the way—after the sorry interlude of the 1920's—for the dominance of the Democratic Party in much of the four subsequent decades. Such crucial change is hardly in sight today.

Moreover, the brutal reaffirmation of Soviet aggression has altered the balance in American public thought. The détente with the Soviet Union is off. The Vietnam doves are handicapped. An expansive and dangerous arms race threatens, with stifling effects on domestic reform and progress.

Soviet about-face?

Of course we do not know what is going to happen next in Eastern Europe. It is just conceivable that the Soviets will pull back, saving face and cutting losses as best they can. They could do what the United States failed to do in Vietnam, which is to retreat while the going is good.

I should suppose it is unlikely they will do so. If they do not, their difficulties are sure to mount.

Sooner or later the forces demanding more freedom are likely to prevail, both in the border states of Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union itself. But the pathway to this freedom could be very rugged.

Meantime, awareness of Communist aggression resurges in the United States. It clearly helps Richard M. Nixon first, and Hubert H. Humphrey second. The capacity of the followers of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy to make the kind of fight in Chicago that Theodore Roosevelt made in 1912 has been vastly lessened. Senator McCarthy did himself great harm by initially minimizing the Czech crisis.

Deep divisions seen

The divisions in the Democratic Party may have lessened under the hammer blows of Prague, but they are still great. They are more extensive than the rifts among the Republicans, which have been considerably appeased since Miami Beach.

The divisions at Chicago over the Vietnam plank in the platform and the seating of Southern delegations remain very wide indeed. It is hard to see how they can be composed without virtual surrender on either side.

The great decision which Senator McCarthy and his friends must make is whether or not to form a fourth ticket.

The Kennedy supporters, who do not altogether join the McCarthyites though their views on Vietnam are virtually identical, are closer to party regularity.

In 1912, after the hotly emotional victory of the Taft forces over the Roosevelt adherents—when there were also crucial battles over the seating of delegates—it was almost inevitable that there should be a third party. It was one of the most stirring moments in American political history, one of the great watersheds in the development of the parties.

Fervor blunted

"We stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord!" cried the Progressives in 1912.

There is some of this fervor among the McCarthyites here. But it is not what it would have been had the Soviet tanks stayed at home. It could be a little blurred by Mr. Humphrey's choice of a Vice-President.

Of course it could be largely removed if a genuine McCarthyite could take the second place. The Vietnam gulf would seem too wide for that, although accommodations in American politics are sometimes very broad and cynical.

We are at the preconvention moment when uncertainties are at their peak. Both camps are in a state of jitters, which they cloak with hyperbole. Discounting the timing and the rhetoric, the fact remains that the political choice for Americans is now very narrow.

The views on Vietnam and on world communism of Richard Nixon, Hubert Humphrey, and George Wallace are very little different when you strip away their diverse styles. The dissident voice, that of Senator McCarthy, is still there but we will see whether it will persist to the polls.

Winds of change

The opinion molders

By William H. Stringer

Divisiveness threatens America today—the Democrats split on Vietnam, collegians at odds with the university administration, blacks demanding their separate power structure.

Not for a minute does this mean that the United States is going to fly apart into warring factions. But the times are serious enough so that one remedy should be earnestly applied: the molders and framers of opinion, and the media people who report and often "make" the news, do need to behave more responsibly. We can be warned, perhaps, by the targets selected by Alabama's candidate George Wallace for denunciation (his campaign is still progressing). He inveighs especially against "the preachers, the professors, the judges, and the newspaper editors who've been looking down their noses at you. . . ."

These are the people who, in a nation where public opinion is a precious commodity, are expected to be more than nostrum-sellers or table-pounders. They are expected to show wisdom, to draw on experience, to practice restraint, respect, compassion. And to make accurate judgments, even in a campaign year. The public heavily relies on them, to inform its motives and acts. The ordinary citizen can indulge in outrageous pronouncements. But he to whom much is given, in the way of opportunity, intelligence, and honor, from him "much is expected."

For example. The television networks have tried hard to be fair and unsensational at the conventions. But how many TV panels have you watched, of anguished young people, which included a young spokesman of right-wing persuasion? Would you say there's no such animal? Then note that Samuel Lubell, in his latest survey of voter trends, finds that one-third of the sons and daughters of Democratic parents say they will turn to either Nixon or Wallace in November.

Or consider the professors. The able Dr. Hans J. Morgenthau, writing for this newspaper, avers that a university is "defenceless against the violence of a couple of hundred" students, and admits defeat if it calls in the police. Well certainly some oversize universities are hardly sources of inspiring teaching, and are mainly factories churning out graduates. Yet one could point out that at Colgate, for example, there was a sit-in by a couple of hundred students and it resulted in some useful desegregation policies. But the letters which poured in from alumni, and the word from the trustees was: "Don't let it happen again."

A great many people want to see the universities, while improving communication with students, stand firm against disruptive tactics.

As for police and the law, Thomas Cahill, San Francisco's Police Chief quoted in U.S. News & World Report, says: "The public is stronger than ever in support of law enforcement. We get at least 100 to 125 letters a month from people who write in to compliment police on their efforts." The police, of course, are learning that brutality doesn't really pay off, at any time. But the claim, by some clergymen and some professors, that the police are always brutal and seldom helpful, is not proving to be persuasive.

It is evidence such as this which suggests to observers that there is more of a solidly responsible trend in America, more of a demand for law and nonviolence, than would sometimes seem indicated.

Often we overcomplicate the issues. Vietnam *is* complicated, and it is not easy to determine what is meant by an "honorable" peace, or by an "immediate withdrawal" that leaves our position safe. But as for the main domestic issue confronting the country, the Rockefeller Foundation Quarterly states it quite simply: "Events of the past twelve to eighteen months have made it painfully obvious that the United States has failed thus far to achieve its long-proclaimed ideal of establishing not only legal and political equality but social justice and economic opportunity for all its citizens."

Do we all admit this? And if we do, should not everyone pull together—old establishment, new establishment, students, professors, police, preachers, the courts, the news media—to bring this equality and this opportunity to pass? Americans do have a common goal. It can be summed up in those words from Micah: "to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." We haven't got time in America for factionalism, and hate binges, and irresponsible utterances; there is too much to be done.

Our readers write

Concentrate on losers

To The Christian Science Monitor:

John Gould's recent complaint regarding the silence of encyclopedias on such vital matters as Thomas W. Lawson called to mind my own frustration when no book in my library would yield information regarding E. Bisland.

Having purchased a small and grimy world globe at a country auction (for 75 cents), I returned home with my treasure, applied liberal quantities of soap and water, and eventually uncovered a globe unusual in only one particular: a line which did not match any of the usual lines on globes, and which was described, in fine print, as "route of Miss E. Bisland around the world." It being 11 p.m. by the time this fact came to light, one could not consult public or university libraries. The home library, including a good one-volume encyclopedia, yielded nothing on Miss E. Bisland. The geopolitics of the globe, and the nature of the typefaces used on it, narrowed the hunt to roughly 1875 to 1914.

A visit to a library equipped with a good research librarian, yielded the information that Miss E. Bisland was a classic example of an interesting loser: She came in one day after Nellie Bly in the race of those two newspaperwomen around the world in 1892 (or was it 1891?). Her book regarding her race makes much more interesting reading than anything which I have seen by Nellie—but she was the loser, and what American encyclopedia enshrines interesting losers?

Perhaps some contemporary publisher could make a future by concentrating on the E. Bislands and Thomas W. Lawsons of the world.

South Burlington, Vt. **Betty Bandel**

License cats

To The Christian Science Monitor:

A suggestion about cats. Dogs have to be licensed by law, then why should not cats also be licensed?

I suggest that they should be because most people who own cats let them prowl all over the neighborhood, catching birds which are trying to feed in yards where bird lovers put food out.

Newton Highlands, Mass. **Pearl Otis Jones**

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Resistance to change

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent letter Mr. Colton warns of the dangers of civil disobedience, saying that it could lead to the total destruction of society or to a return to vigilantism and "frontier justice."

Mr. Colton has raised valid issues; but in condemning every act of civil disobedience he suggests the absolute supremacy of the state over the individual. Here I must disagree.

"Law and order" is a nice concept — gives one a sense of security. But because of society's tremendous resistance to change and its reluctance to humanize and liberalize its laws, it is a good thing that civil disobedience occasionally disturbs the quiet waters of "law and order."

We should be thankful that when social justice becomes subordinate to order, some people care enough to make waves.

N. Hollywood, Calif. **Nick Stoddard**